Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

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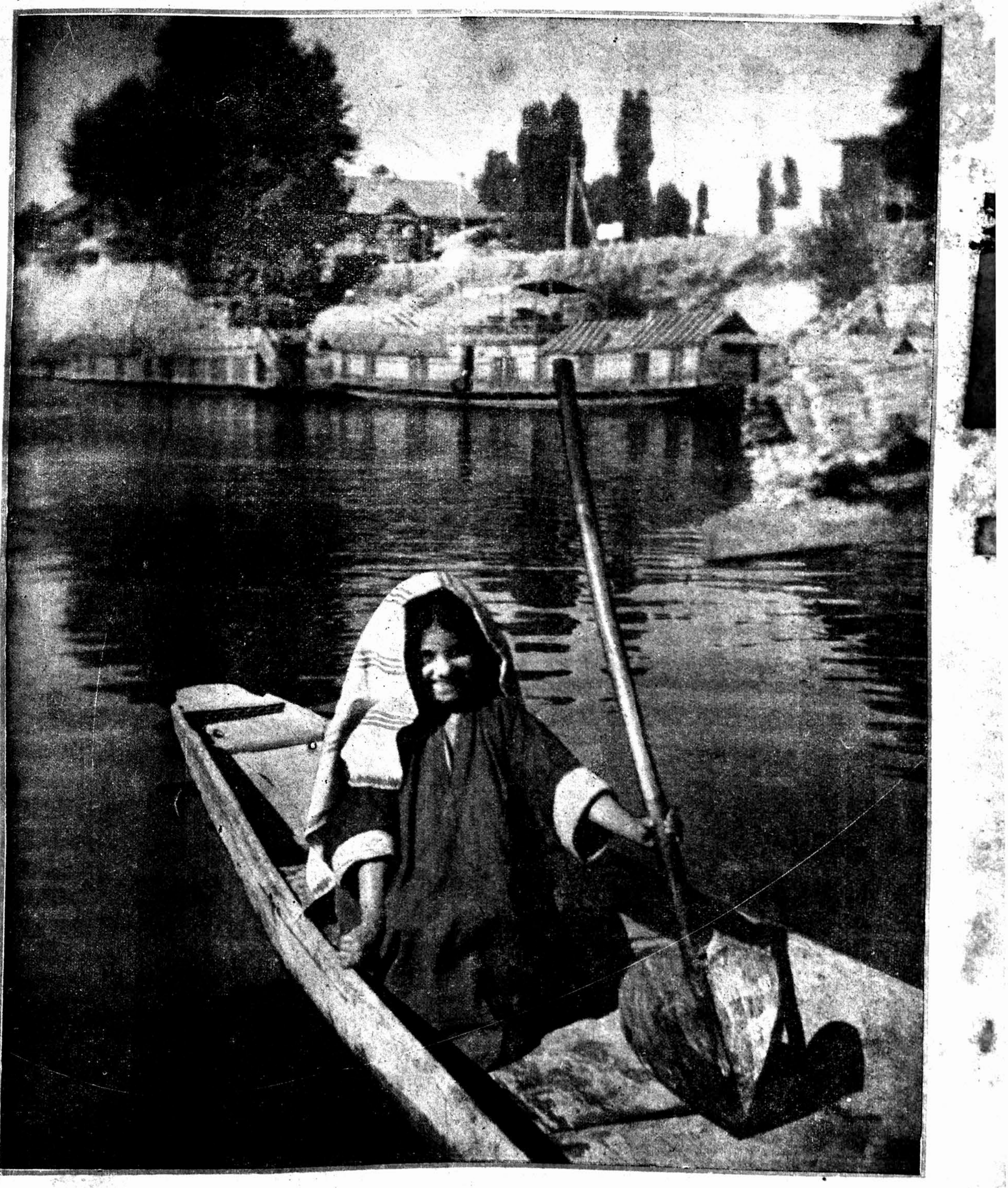
## LITTLE LADY OF THE LAKE



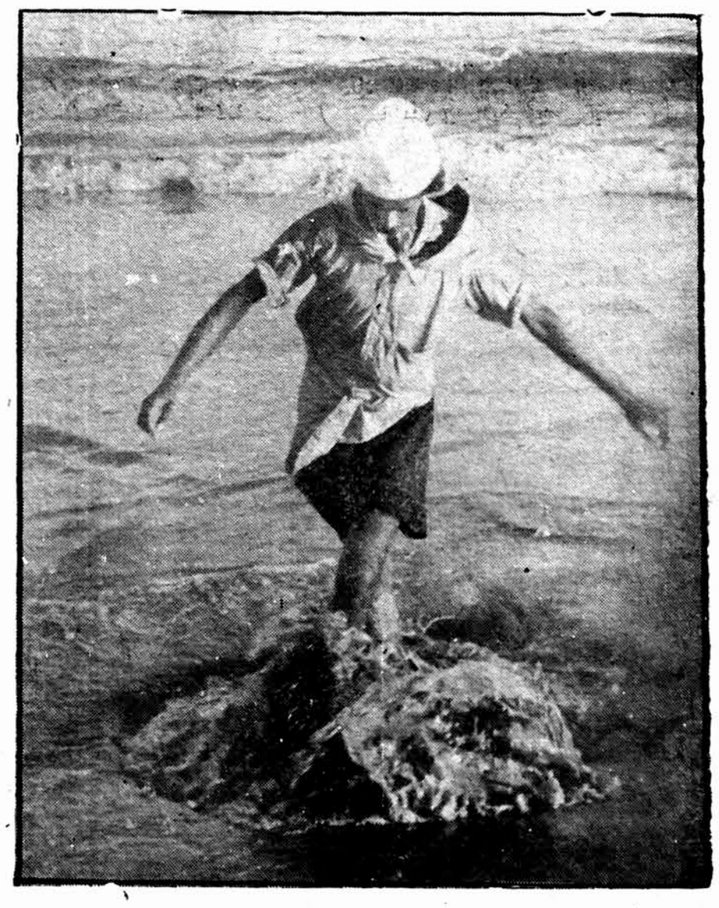
—A. L. Syed.

(Left): "The Bird-Catcher"

(Photo by I. N. F.).

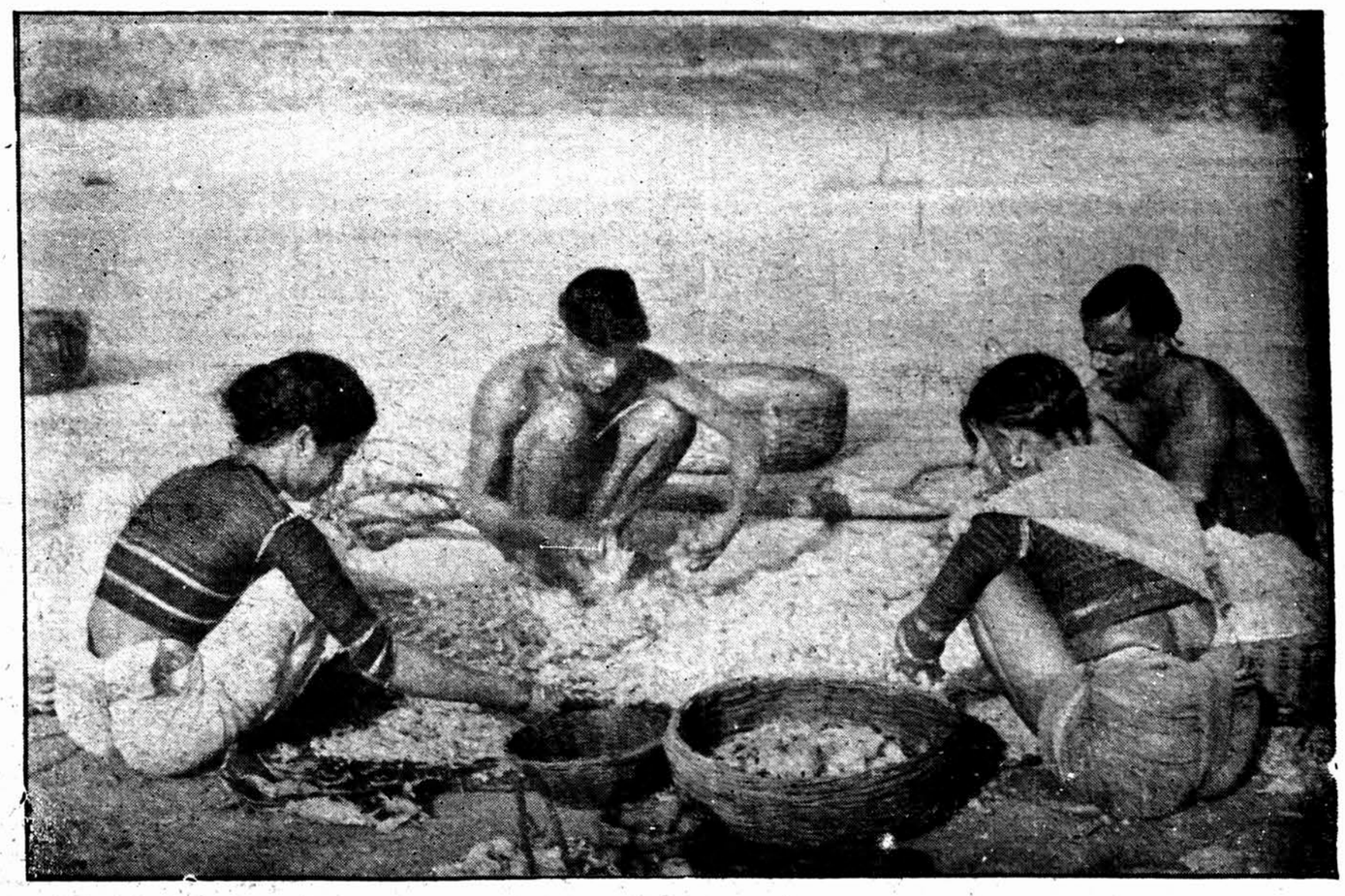
(Right): "Seeking Treasure from the Sea."

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



SORTING THE CATCH

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



Gopuram of Meenakshi Temple, Madura, which has recently been thrown open to Harijans.

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).

The Charka in Poland: A group of Kashub people in Pomorze in Poland's seacoast.

(Courtesy: Gdynia America Line).

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 6, 1939.

# London To India Overland By Car

## I—Through The Fear-Haunted Twilight Zone Of Europe

(By M. K. V. REDDY)

Monday the 19th of June, will be a memorable day for us, because on that day our long cherished desire of travelling to India all the way by car, often called by our friends an utopian dream, was translated into reality. For the first time a batch of four energetic, enthusiastic and ambitious young Indians were embarking on a long, tedious, irksome and arduous journey of nearly 15,000 km. This was news for the papers; this was the topic of the day amongst our fellow students. The warden of the Indian Students' Union, London, and a large number of students assembled in front of the Union to wish us well and good luck on our journey. The tri-coloured Indian national flag and the London to India board' which adorned our car attracted more people and added to the already big gathering. As the hour of departure drew near the excitement became intense. We stepped inside the car amidst cheering, clapping and shouting. The parting was sad, but thrilling.

In a few hours' time we were on board the Belgian steamer, crossing the channel. Captain Bly, a lover of India and an admirer of Gandhiji, engaged us in a long conversation. We passed through the Belgian and other customs in Europe without delay or difficulty. Our smooth passage was due to the admirable arrangements made by the Automobile Association in London. The services of A. A. are not only invaluable but indispensible. Passing through a number of villages in Belgium, we came to the capital, Brussels, a beautiful city. French and English are widely spoken. Belgians are small built, but they are tenacious and courageous people. They hate Germans, but do not fear them. They were very hospitable to us.

### *Nazi Uniforms Everywhere*

From Belgium, a fast undulating road of little scenic interest took us to Cologne in Germany. Nazi police, soldiers and officers with their smart uniforms, decked with glittering badges and medals, are a picturesque sight everywhere, in cafes, restaurants, streets and parks. They make a lot of unnecessary fuss, pomp and show. A pleasant run through the picturesque Rhineland, with unbroken chain of mountains on one side of the river with beautiful wooded scenery on the other side and with a large number of pleasure boats filled with gay holiday-makers, plying up and down the river brought us in sight of Frankfurt, a nice, clean town with broad and brilliantly lighted streets, with imposing and impressive buildings and with plenty of amusements. We had a long talk with the editor of the newspaper 'General Adviser' and the next morning we found that he had published a long account of us and our journey in his paper.

From Frankfurt passing through the cool, shady and comforting Black Forest, through the magnificent mountain scenery and through the wooded hilly countryside of exceptional beauty, we came to Stuttgart, an important town beautifully situated on the river Neckar and enclosed by wooded hills. Here we entered the fast autobahn (special motor road) to Munich. The special motor roads of Germany are the finest and the best roads that I have ever seen, best perhaps in the world.

Left to right:—Messrs. S. K. Mitra, A. T. Shah, K. B. Basu, and M. K. V. Reddy.

### *Greeted By Hitler*

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is one of the most handsome of German cities and also the seat of an important university and the chief art centre of Germany. An incident in Munich. As we turned our car into a small street, we were faced with Hitler's car followed by four other cars. Our young German friend, who was also our guide, shouted "Fuehrer, Fuehrer." We stepped out of the car. Hitler's car had to be slowed down almost to a dead, stop in that narrow street. The tri-coloured flag, the London to India board and the four smart young Indian students attracted his attention. He greeted us with a smile and passed away. We were amazed to find that not a soul was in the street through he passed and couldn't understand why he travels so secretly and stealthily. Everybody knew that he was coming to Munich on that day to receive the Italian soldiers, but nobody knew when and through which street he was coming. There was a military parade that evening in Munich and we had a glimpse into the impressive armed might of Germany.

(A joke:—Stalin sent a large sack of grain on Hitler's birthday with an inscription that Russia possesses as many aeroplanes as the number of grain in the sack. Hitler wrote back saying that he has a big horse (referring to Goering) that can eat all the grain in one day.)

There is intense military activity in Germany. Everybody appears to be in uniform. A German seems to feel undressed if he is not in uniform. The younger generation is devoted and fanatical in their devotion to Hitler. They worship him. Travelling through Germany one gets the impression that Germans are a race of men strong in body and mind, brave, resolute and self-reliant, devoted to duty and determined to work, not as a class or community, but as a nation.

### *German Friendliness*

Throughout Germany, people were extremely friendly and amiable to us and showed kindness and courtesy. They showed great interest, unusually great interest I should say, in India and her independence. In many places huge crowds gathered round us and wanted us to carry their greetings and good wishes to our countrymen. I was greatly surprised and puzzled at this sudden affectionate attitude. Their hatred of the English looks to be deep-rooted. They despise and desert them. "Briton stripped naked by Japanese in China," was head-line news in German papers.

From Munich to Salsburg, from Salsburg to Vienna. Vienna, once a centre of attraction for tourists, now seemed to be deserted by them. The gay, cheerful appearance is replaced by a grim, sullen and morose look. Nazi soldiers rush through the streets in their lorries. One feels the atmosphere of compulsion and subjection. The threatening hand of Hitler hangs over their heads and in front of their eyes. In Vienna we went to the broadcasting station where our speeches were recorded to be broadcast to whole of Germany. My friends spoke about the journey, their impression of Germany and her people and the new motor roads. I spoke about modern India, National Congress, the awakening of the masses, the growing might of India and her contribution to the progress and prosperity of mankind.

Our stay in Bratislavia, the Slovakian capital, was very short. The city itself was unimpressive, while the people and particularly the customs officers, were extremely friendly and helpful.

Budapest, the twin towns on either side of the Danube, form the

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# Strategic Importance Of Mexico

By ARTHUR CALDER-MARSHALL

*(Poet and Novelist, author of "Glory Dead", "Date with a Duchess", etc., who has just returned from a journey in Mexico and the Caribbean).*

I SUPPOSE there are few Latin American countries about which more people have divergent and erroneous opinions than Mexico. For different groups it has become the land of Pancho Villa, of men in broad hats with six-shooters in their holesters, a red paradise, or a den of corruption. And journalists, respecting their public more than their subject, have done little to clarify the issue. "Exchange Telegraph is dead cold on bandits," one correspondent told me mournfully. Oil, Jews and the International Brigade are the peasant favourites in that order.

In these pages it would be hopeless to try and explain the development of the Mexican revolution with its curious inconsistencies, its success and failure in different fields and sections of the country. The social revolution which has been going on for the last twenty-five years is far from ended. And for that reason I shall only deal with the strategic importance of Mexico in the world struggle against aggressive Fascism.

The importance of Mexico as the leader of Spanish America can hardly be overstressed. What happens today in Mexico may happen tomorrow in Colombia, Chile or Venezuela. Hence the indignation over the oil-expropriation. Even more than they resent the loss of Mexican oil, they fear the potency of such an example in Bolivia, Venezuela, and the new concessions in Guatemala and Ecuador. Hence among the capitalist democracies are powerful forces opposing the regime of President Cardenas and any successor pursuing the same policy.

On the other hand Britain is also opposed to totalitarian influence in Mexico, and is especially alarmed at the growth of German trade there. The fascist states, through trade, their Embassies and agents, and through sympathetic personalities in the richer classes, have entered the internal political struggle and are trying to secure the leadership of those forces which previously looked to American big capital.

In the past those elements were weak and at odder with themselves, a series of small groups led by ex-Generals living under a cloud. As is the German custom, these groups have been kept alive by the disbursement of the smallest sums necessary. German agents demand returns for their money.

The situation is now changing, however, owing to three factors. The first is the forthcoming election, due in 1940, for the election of a successor to President Cardenas (no Mexican President can serve two terms). The second is the attempt being made within the P.R.M. (the Mexican Revolutionary Party) to substitute policy for personality in choosing the next President. This move is being made by the Communists, who have considerable prestige within the main all-embracing Party, and it would quite decisively change the nature of the next election. The third factor is the rapid action taken recently by Cardenas against many of the Axis agents in the country.

To explain the operation of these new factors it is necessary to examine briefly the structure of politics in this country. The P.R.M. has a long tradition behind it, centering around the colourful figures of successive Presidents. Each new head of the State has built up around himself a force of supporters by the simple process of appointing his own men to all State posts. With the exceptions of the Communists, there are no powerful Parties affiliated to the P.R.M. but a series of more or less strong groups called Callistas, Cardenistas, and so on, after the former President Calles and the present Head of the State.

It was during the preliminary manoeuvres of these groups in the last two months, while possible Presidential candidates were being sifted out, that it became clear that the Axis was taking a decisive hand in the country's politics. It is common property, of course, that German weapons armed the Gold Shirt uprisings in 1937-38, but this affair was much more serious.

In the first weeks of June von Holdoufer, the Landesgruppeleiter and supreme Nazi chief in Mexico, together with three leaders of the Falange Espanol who had been trained in Spain by the Gestapo and sent across to Mexico, were bundled out of the country. Attempts to use the arrival of several thousands of Spanish Republican refugees at the Government's invitation, for the purposes of the Right, were nipped in the bud and the refugees welcomed by tens of thousands of Mexicans wherever they appeared in interior towns.

Although defending American and British vital interests in the Caribbean and Panama areas, the Mexican Government has been severely hampered by the offensive of the great oil companies. So far has this gone that the British Government has actually driven Cardenas to sell the greater part of the Mexican production this year to Germany. Thus one of Britain's safest oil sources has been at least temporarily cut off, while Hitler has laid in vast reserves.

At the same time, the Nazis look to the establishment of a pro-fascist Government not only to increase their economic stranglehold, but to act as a decisive irritant to the U.S.A., distracting the American public's attention by disturbances on their southern frontier and thus allowing greater play for Axis diplomacy elsewhere.

A civil war at the end of this year in Mexico could not be won by any shirted group while Roosevelt is at the White House; but it would tie his hands very effectively and prevent "meddlings" and further appeals for world peace and the cessation of aggression in Europe.

# *Nationalism Amok*

## Bishop Of Birmingham Criticises Ministers Who Act As Recruiting Agents

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. E. W. Barnes), preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in mail week criticised those "Christian ministers who are avowedly acting as recruiting officers," and dealt with the question of what a Christian should do at a time, such as the present, when there is danger of war. He appealed to conscientious objectors to be prepared to join in efforts to lessen the suffering that war would bring.

"We find ourselves," said Dr. Barnes, "in a civilisation which has largely repudiated the Christian tradition, a civilisation in which nationalism runs riot. At the moment our Government is seeking an alliance with the Government of a country from Christianity has been well-nigh eliminated, and by the alliance it seeks to counter the aggression of a country where a non-Christian Government repudiates the ideals of freedom and truth which Christians hold dear. We are living under threat of war. There are to-day 'wars and rumours of wars', and it is grievously hard to accept the advice, 'See that ye be not troubled.'

### Can War Be Just?

"How ought a Christian—layman or minister, for I draw no distinction between them—to behave at such a time?" Dr. Barnes continued. "Some Church leaders insist that it is right to draw the sword in a just war. I would comment that all wars are just wars for those who take part in them and that drawing the sword would in actual practice mean dropping poison gas and high-explosive bombs on women and children to destroy the enemy's moral. Certain Christain ministers at the present time avowedly acting as recruiting officers. They urge young men to prepare to fight for freedom and truth. War, they admit, is horrible; but the country must be ready when the horrible necessity arises. I cannot think it the duty of Christ's pro-

*(Continued On Page 54)*

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# BET OF £12,000 ON ONE HORSE

## London Millionaire Who Was A "Mug" At Racing

Evidence of a "rich City man's" bets—including £12,000 on one race—was heard during a Turf lawsuit in the King's Bench Division, London, on July 12.

Lord Hewart had before him an action in which the parties were Harry Parker, Limited, turf accountants, of Commercial Road, E., and Mr. Bernard William Mason, of Berkeley Square, W.

Directly the jury was sworn, Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Harry Parker, Ltd., said: "I find it impossible to open the case, for the view that the court would undoubtedly take would be that it being a betting transaction, I am unable to recover.

"Therefore I cannot proceed with the claim, but I am here to resist the counter-claim."

"UNDESIRABLE PEOPLE."

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C. (for Mr. Mason), remarked that, as the claim was now gone, there would be judgment for the defendant on that issue.

He stated that his client was seeking to recover £ 12,000 which, he said, had been obtained from him by Mr. Parker by fraud, and which arose out of a series of gaming transactions.

Mr. Mason was a City man of considerable means, who a year or two ago became anxious to take an active part in Turf life. Unfortunately he became associated with some rather undesirable people.

Mr. Mason entered into a number of transactions with Mr. Abraham Stein, known in the racing world as Harry Parker, and his company, Harry Parker, Limited. Those transactions lasted over a short period, and Mr. Mason won £8,000 and lost about £28,000.

The whole of his losses had been paid with the exception of the sum which was the subject of the claim that had now disappeared.

Among those losses he paid £12,000 on one race to Mr. Parker —£6,000 to win and £6,000 for a place. It was in connection with that transaction that the counter-claim was being brought.

Mr. Parker pointed out that Mr. Mason had horses of his own, and said: "If you have a horse which you know is a good thing, it is no good putting heavy money on it, as you will get no price at all. The thing to do is to let me take your money for you and spread it all over the country."

THE "BLOWER".

Sir Patrick explained that, at the course, it no doubt became known in some way that an owner fancied his horse, which would be called in the ring at a favourite's price, or at short odds. Certain money came back, however, from men who were known as "blowers". The "blower" apparently came back from the race-course and put money on with the bookmakers.

Dealing with the transaction in question, counsel said that a horse called Another Greek was running in a race at Nottingham. Mr Parker told Mr. Mason

"I have written out for you how you can get a tremendous lot of money on this horse. I can get

*(Continued On Page 54)*

# Through The War Zone Of Europe

## *The Mediterranean To-day Is No More The Gay Friendly Sea Of Song And Adventure, But A Grim Battle-Field, Dark With Impending Disasters*

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

**By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA**

**After a week's tour of Egypt as the guest of the Wafd Party Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is now visiting the Scandi navian countries in Europe, touched some places of interest in the Mediterranean. In this article she gives her impressions of and reactions to what she saw. "Mediterranean is no more the gay friendly sea of song and adventure. It is a grim battlefield, dark with impending disasters. The very air seems thick with tragedy. It weighed on us and depressed us," she says.**

WHEN one enters the Mediterranean to-day from Alexandria, one feels one is entering the war zone. Alexandria itself is full of war activity. As one sails out of the harbour one sees the British warships standing guard, keeping a jealous eye on this precious route to the East. But Britain is no more supreme in these blue waters. She has a formidable rival.

### *A Transformed Scene*

The Mediterranean has from time immemorial been the highway of the world It has also been the cradle of civilization in the West. Great civilizations have risen on its bosom and crumbled. Ambitious warriors have crossed it gaily to win new laurels; traders have eagerly sought its waterways to cross over to the lands beyond in search of spices. As some one has said, perhaps in vulgar humour but with an element of truth in it, it is the tasty Indian curry that dug our freedom's grave. The spices have always played an important part in shaping the history of nations and were undoubtedly responsible in bringing the western conquerors to the Eastern shores.

There is, therefore, an element of romance in sailing this waterway. It is a beautiful sea and has a more homely and friendly air about it, such as domesticated wild beasts, acquired through a closer contact with human beings. But this peaceful atmosphere is broken to-day. We saw warships cramfull of Italian troops at every Italian Port. Submarines seemed to be slipping in and out at every turn. And we were never freed from the purring and buzzing or aeroplanes. At every port we saw large number of bombers. Mediterranean is no more the gay friendly sea of song and adventure. It is a grim battlefield, dark with impending disasters. The very air seems thick with tragedy. It weighed on us and depressed us.

### *An Island With A History*

The first Port we touched was Rhodes Island. It is an ancient island with a history dating back to the 13th century B.C. A great civilization had evidently flourished here, for we see relics of it in the crafts and the architecture. Then it became the base of the crusaders. The fort was converted into a garrison and though there are no regular barracks, a whole lot of cells run round and these used to house the warrior-men These cells give the structure more the appearance of a monastery than a military fort. At one stage it passed into the hands of the Turks who in turn made some alterations in the Fort in the way of constructing an annexe with beautiful baths and lovely zenana gardens, so characteristic of the Muslim culture. They evidently did much to introduce beauty into this severe fortress and we saw exquisite works of art that the "infidels'" hands had wrought, brocades and silks, embroideries and carpets, vases and plates, jewels and carvings. They must have been a gay beauty loving people, but fierce warriors none the less.

### *The "Hated Jew"*

Richard the Lion-Heart is said to have made a halt there and his room is shown as is always done by tourist guides. It is a grand Fort, one of the most beautiful that can been seen any where, and would take hours to explore. The Fort wall extends and covers a much larger area. This city must in these turbulent times have been only within the Fort. There are still rows of old houses, dark and dingy, with little cobbled streets running up and down, and dark and dingy women with wooden sandals pattering along them. "They are the Jew," the guide said to us. They looked all huddled up together in those poky little houses. Their faces were harrowed and drawn, their clothes old and torn. The children looked dirty, and slunk about with dark furtive eyes. We drove along the sea front up the hill, along hard stony roads which are said to have been built by the Romans. There were cottages built among old ruins, some of them joint up with the old constructions and growing out of old walls. They looked poorly kept. Everywhere the people were in shabby clothes, dishevelled, dirty and with all the signs of extreme poverty on them The ground is hard, the soil rocky with very little trace of cultivation. The only occupation open to them seems fishing.

Rodi, as the Italians call the Island, is to-day a big military base. The State is spending large sums of money on these military constructions. The place is grim with these buzzing activities. But, there is no food for the people, no comfort for them. They looked so sad and miserable, like some lost souls in this land of steel and ammunition How can man thrive in a shadow land of death and destruction?

Every Italian Port we touched seemed to have thus black pall hanging over it Bombers, warships, submarines filled our eyes. Nowhere could our camera be ever brought out. We had strict instructions that no photographs are permitted, because every one of them is to-day a military base, where searching eyes are suspect, intelligent questions dangerous,—an atmosphere full of tension, suspicion, ruthlessness.

### *City Of Faded Glory*

Even in these days when romance seems to have been banished one looks forward with unusual excitement to Athens. Even a hardened soul experiences a thrill. But, to those who go seeking beauty, there is much disappointment in store What one sees in the "Ruins in ruins." Even the ruins seem to have got bettered down into gravel. A few treasures stand, however, to speak of a faded glory. Athens has been described as a split jewel box. But, marauders have walked off with those precious treasures and to-day they adorn many of the art galleries of the European Capitals The few that have, however, been spared indicate the loveliness and grandeur that was.

Nor can one escape a great thrill as one stands on the Acropolis and gazes at Athens below circled by hillocks each with a romantic history of its own. The Hill of the Muses where dwelt the "gods" that inspired mankind to fulfil itself in thoughts and forms of beauty until this mighty colourful wave swept across the western continent burning out the dross and calling out the finest in the brute. On the slopes of this hill is the prison where great Socrates languished, a grim cave-like room cut into a rock with a square door covered with bars. On the right is the hill of the Mars where the wise men sat to deal out justice in the dead of night that they may never see the faces of the accused and waver Below spreads the vast Theatre of Dionysus, where plays by Sophocles, Aristophenes, Euripides and others were performed, while twenty-thousand sat around in the amphitheatre and applauded.

A few temples still stand on the Acropolis in a very dilapidated condition. But, even in those broken pillars and crumbling walls one sees the perfect lines and alluring curves, each piece a dream in marble, a dream which has lived through the many shattering centuries and still speaks to us, of enduring beauty.

### *The Modern City*

Marble, however, is not a rare treasure in Greece. It is almost as cheap as ordinary stone. The hills to the north of Athens were pointed out to us as marble rocks. We descended from the Acropolis into the heart of a very modern City which has little of classics about it except the new amphitheatre for Olympic Games, which is constructed on the old model. It looks, however, a poor and depressed City. One misses here the gaiety and the cheer of the European Capitals The houses, the clothes of the people, the shops, all speak of a struggling City that is far from flourishing. Yet, it is with a sigh of regret that one traces one's steps back, for there is something inspiring in those magnificent ruins and even a prosaic sould cannot but thrill at the touch of the soil that had given birth to an impressive civilization, the land of Socrates, Pericles and Sappho.

### *Albania In Travail*

The Corinth Canal which connects the Adriatic and the Mediterranean being closed, our boat had to round the Greek Islands. We passed Corfu, traced the hills of Albania. A dark cloud seemed to hang over everything. Albania was in travail. Perhaps, it was the turn of Corfu next Ancient Athens, the glorious Acropolis, was fast fading out. Sterner shapes and cruder facts were crowding in our minds, the hot breath of war was already scorching out the cool touch of chaste marble.


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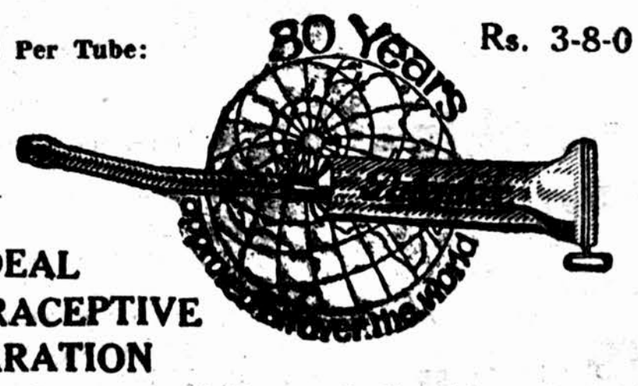


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# England Is Not Degenerating

(By FREDOON KABRAJI)

ONE thousand German refugees from Sudetenland have now found homes, in Canada. To this small extent Hitler has been beaten. If war comes and once again man's inhumanity to man and the scaring gust of the propaganda of hate sweep across Europe and Britain so that every green thought and creative achievement perishes, still Canada will carry on the human race for civilisation and civilisation for the human race. They have succeeded in snatching 300 families, representing 1,000 souls, from the burning brand of Hitler's hatred. In point of numbers a thousand saved against the tens of thousands that have filled the concentration camps and hundreds of thousands who have perished or gone mad makes but a small score for the victory of good. But it is not by numbers that we can measure this victory of good.

One of these refugees, expresses naively the irony of man's inhumanity to man. "Here it is just like the descriptions we have read in Wild West novels, but without the blood and thunder! Everywhere here we breathe individual freedom, law, order and justice!" Yes—they left the blood and thunder behind in their Sudetenland after the Brown Shirts, the Black Guards, the S. A. men and other he—men of blood, thunder, iron and leather had swooped down upon them from across the border!

To-day, flushed with their many triumphs of might and cunning, these brothers-in-hate have been pouring into Danzig, building fortifications and pontoon bridges, placing guns into position and exercising their tanks and bombers and what not in cool disregard of the Statute f Danzig and the laws, statutes, feelings, wishes or anything else of any people and any country who care to question their actions. The invasion of Poland may not have begun technically yet: but virtually it began quite a while ago, seeing that the Statute for the Free City does not give them freedom to turn the city and surroundings into an armed camp and to build themselves fortifications.

### *Hopeful Signs*

For two years in most of the articles I have written for these pages I have been hammering out a theme of despair about this England, its people, its ministers, its parliament and its foreign policy. To-day a few phrases heard here, a few words spoken there, a few second thoughts read between the lines have added up their deeper and wider meanings in my mind to suggest a weighing up of new evidence. It is with real pleasure that I approach this welcome change and strike here a note of hope and congratulation.

Britain has come back full circle after long seasons of philistinism and spiritual bankruptcy to a faith, a stand and a principle. Her people have triumphed over a dozen formidable menaces to her national life at home—business caucuses and political conspiracies that have had a stranglehold on the nation's effectiveness for action by choking up the channels of national freedom and citizenship. Here were a people dispirited, thwarted, hoaxed, even exploited and misrepresented by their Government leaders working hand in glove with vested interests inimical to national interests. For all effective purposes Britain had been, until last September, truly what Mussolini has so often called her—a Pluto-Democracy. Not so to-day. The caucuses and conspiracies of the plutocrats or the pluto-democrats have not been liquidated as they would be in Russia and Germany, but in effective ways neutralised for harm and insulated for good! I put down this remarkable achievement to the credit of a free Press and an enlightened people.

Munich marked the depth of 'disgrace abounding'. Strange things happened in that September. The people of England gave thanks to God and Mr. Chamberlain for the safety of their own skins bought at the expense of the murder of a "far away country of whose people we know little." It was a false emotion—hysteria—born of their false position.

### *Hidden Revolution At Work*

How different the England of to-day! Is it necessary to ask what has happened to work this hidden revolution? The answer can be given at great length with much plausible argument and even cynicism. And it can be given in two words. Mr. Chamberlain tried, it may be said by the cynic, to buy off Hitler at the expense of Russia by dropping a huge hint at Munich to the effect that the Western Powers would wink at any Hitlerian drive to the East so long as Hitler would not push Westwards. It is not the fact, the cynic would say, not the fact that even to-day the British people are ready to resist aggression for the sake of principle: it is simply that they have seen that Hitler threatens "them" instead of the Ukraine—it is because of "this" that there is nowadays so much fine spirit in England. Such would be the cynic's answer to the question what has happened to work his hidden revolution in England. But the other answer can be given in two words: heritage and tradition.

The people cannot be held responsible for the greasy doings of their politicians. To-day at last, the people are thoroughly aroused, and the progress made by Britain in re-establishing her moral and material superiority against the totalitarian advance is to the credit of the people whose voice has begun to prevail once more against the despotism of their own elected representatives.

To-day, despite the Anglo-Soviet failure, Britain is going forward. That is the main thing. The past of much folly and crime and treachery at home is not dead. The past is never dead either for good or for ill until the present and the future have reaped the harvest and produced a surplus. For this past

(Continued On Page 54)

# Father Divine Going Strong

## *NEGRO EVANGELIST'S FOLLOWERS STEADILY MULTIPLY IN AMERICA AND EUROPE*

### No Smoking Or Reading Of Newspapers Allowed In His "Promised Land"

Recent large-scale real estate transaction in Ulster and Westchester Counties have turned attention anew to Father Divine, the Harlem evangelist, and his band of followers, remarks Mr. R. S. Bird, writing in the "New York Times." In Ulster alone from the first thirty-four acre farm acquired for dol. 7,000 in 1935 Father Divine's "Promised Land" has grown to a flourishing domain of some thirty properties embracing more than 2,500 acres and representing a cash investment of more than dol. 250,000 over the four-year period. It is estimated that dol. 100,000 more has been spent on improvements of these lands and buildings. Every cent of mortgages has been paid off and not a penny is owing in taxes.

In this huge community that has facilities for feeding and lodging perhaps 10,000 persons at one time, where no person may smoke, drink or curse, there are cultivated farms, resort hotels, country clubs, estates, scores of houses and dormitories, all manner of restaurants, stores, gasoline stations, tailor shops, barber shops, garages and even two large docks with boathouses on the Hudson River, capable of accommodating the largest excursion steamers.

**HOMES OPEN TO GUESTS**

Any person, whether a follower of Father Divine or not, may live here in cleanest surroundings and eat veritable banquets three times a day upon the payment of dol. 2 a week for lodgings and 15 cents a meal. If he has not the money to pay, he need only contribute a little of his time and labour toward the upkeep of the establishment, for this empire of peace operates entirely on a co-operative basis.

Father Divine's movement first began to attract attention about fourteen years ago in Sayville, L. I. For years it met with the most determined opposition, and Father Divine frequently was haled into court. He was unperturbed.

The movement seemed to thrive on opposition. While persons—the

(Continued On Page 54)


## DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward, if proved useless. Price Rs. 4/10/- only.

SRI SWAMI & CO., (B.C.),
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

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Soothe your throat, refresh your mouth, sweeten your breath, and make the next smoke taste better by sucking a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

**VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP**


## *HOLLYWOOD'S MATRIMONIAL STANDARDS*

### *Where A Married Man Can Give Casual Kisses Without Meaning Anything*

Hollywood people live in a goldfish bowl. A married man can give casual kisses without meaning anything. It's an accepted practice.

This dictum was made in court by the lawyer of Mrs. Alma Alderman, wife No. 2 of Myrl Alderman, the pianist.

Her £30,000 claim against wife No. 3, Ruth Etting, for alienation of affection was concluded, the judge intimating he would give his decision next week.

When it was contended that Myrl paid attentions to other women, Mrs. Alderman's lawyer declared:

"Hollywood matrimonial standards are a good deal different from those in vogue elsewhere. Kisses by married men are quite innocuous.

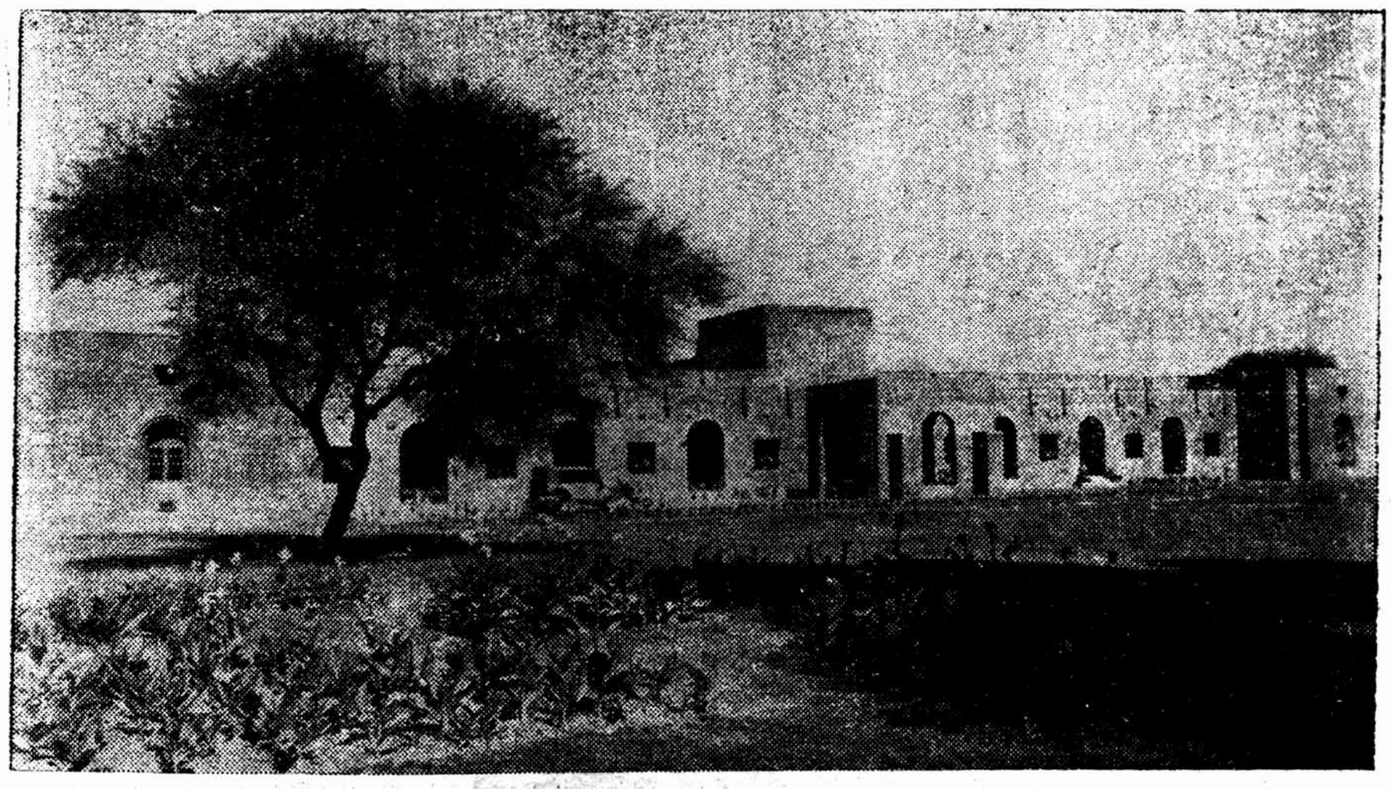
**BATHROBE DENIAL**

Miss Etting's lawyer, Mr. Bernard Cohen, called Miss Helen Warne, wife No. 1, to prove that wife No. 2 was never legally married to Myrl.

He contended that Mrs. Alderman married Myrl a day after Miss Warne's second divorce from him became final. California law demands a year's interval before remarriage.

Miss Etting, who married Myrl last December, after he had recovered from being shot by her former husband Colonel "Moe the Gimp", Snyder, denied she won Myrl with a present of a bathrobe.

Asked if she had ever seen Myrl wearing it before their romance became public, Ruth answered: "Yes; I believe I did."—B.U.P.



College Block.

# INTENSIVE DOMESTIC TRAINING AT DELHI

## Lady Irwin College For Women

By J. T. FERNANDEZ

THE intensive urge for the expansion of women's education in India in all its phases, which has been a fascinating feature of public activity for the past decade or more, has been responsible for the birth of number of laudable institutions for the education of women, culturally, socially and politically. In the process of the reorientation of the education of women, the All-India Women's Conference and the All-India Women's Education Association have played a great part. The first noteworthy venture of the latter organisation with its large band of influential and noble-minded workers, is the Lady Irwin's College which came into existence in 1932 and is silently carrying on its task of educating women in the most important vocation of their lives—Home Science. A brief review of the very interesting valuable activities of this institution will, therefore, be read with interest.

### Genesis Of The College

The Lady Irwin College is the first institution for young women in this country to recognise the necessity for scientific and professional instruction in Domestic Science suited to Indian conditions. It is the one and only response to the insistent cry of those Indian women who take a real and intelligent interest in the education of their girls, for the remodelling of the syllabus of education and the fitting of the curricula to the needs and demands of Indian life. It was in 1928, that the All-India Women's Conference which met at Delhi, decided to promote an All-India Women's Education Fund. With that benevolent personage, Lady Irwin, who has left behind her in India a name that will not perish in the dust, as President; and the indefatigable Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, who has acquired All-India fame because of her numerous activities in women's cause, as Secretary, the Association came into being under auspicious conditions. Fostered under the patronage of beneficent Rulers like His Exalted Highness the Nizam, their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Balrampur and several other noble personalities such as Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Victor Sassoon, it soon grew in membership and financial stability. After mature consideration and in consultation with the educational experts from some of the Provinces and Sates, it was decided that the most effective way of giving expression to the aims of the Association was to provide a College which would afford training and facilities for women to become "capable wives and mothers and useful members of society." Starting with small beginnings the College is now proud of a fine set of buildings and grounds of its own in Sikandra Road, New Delhi, and can look forward to a fruitful career with immense possibilities for expansion.

### College And Courses

The newly built premises consist of four spacious buildings in simple but attractive style of modern architecture and are in keeping with the architectural beauty of the College surroundings. The College Block consists of well equipped lecture rooms, laboratories, convocation hall and library. Nearby are the Hostel for providing residential accommodation of 60 students, the Practising Cottage where five students live for intensive practical training for a period of five weeks, and the Staff bungalow. All the buildings are adequately and tastefully furnished. There are 16 acres of ground surrounding the buildings which have been attractively laid out for various forms of recreation, including tennis, badminton and basket ball. The building cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs and was designed by the well known architect, Mr. Walter George of Delhi.

The educational courses are unique for India, comprehensive and well adapted to Indian conditions. The Home Science Diploma Course extends over a period of two years and covers a wide range of domestic subjects such as, Cookery, Dietetics, Housewifery, Health and Hygiene, and Physics and Chemistry in their application to everyday life. There is a more elementary course extending over one year, for those who wish to merely increase their domestic efficiency and not qualify for an examination, while a more specialised course spread over three years is

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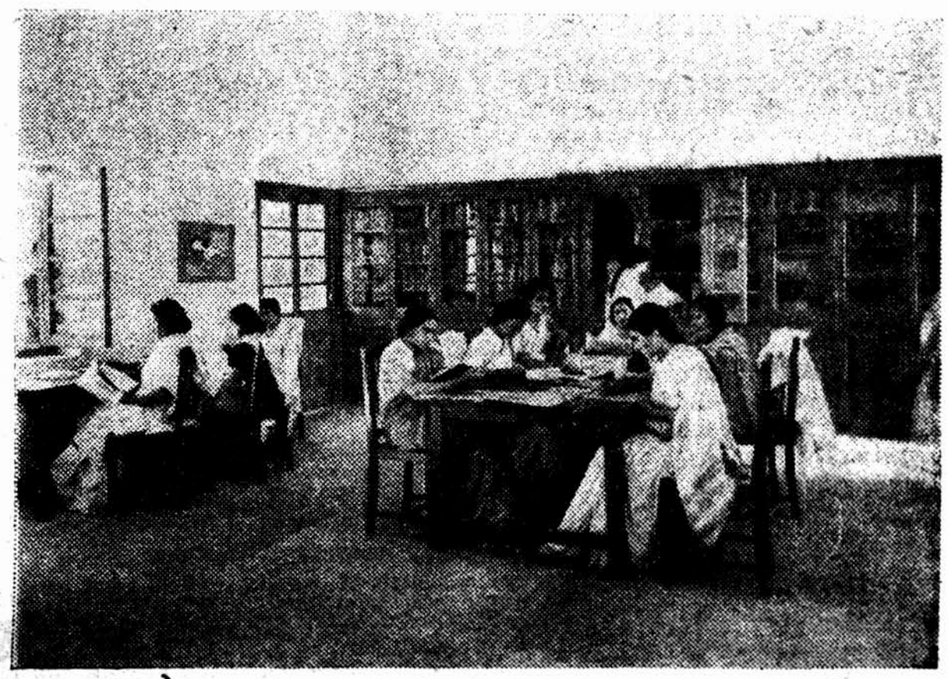
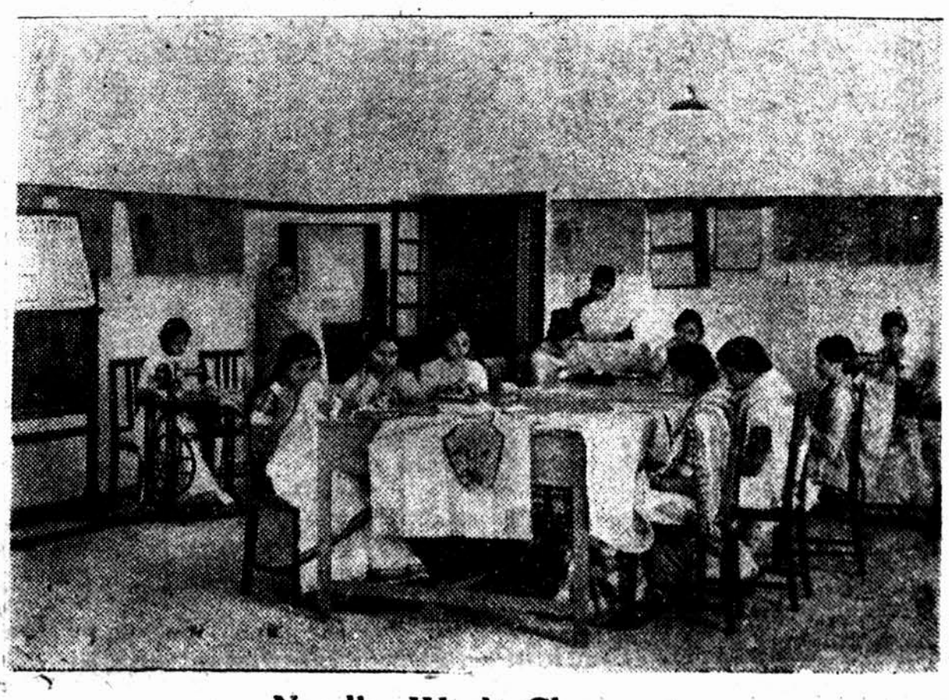


Library.

Cookery Class.

Science Class



Needle Work Class.

# Tientsin— What Next?

## The "Blockade" May Be Over But Britair Has Lost Much Prestige In Far East

**FOR the last several weeks Tientsin has been in the news and the eyes of the world have been focused upon its British Concession, which was blockaded by the Japanese.**

**This article has been specially written for "Chronicle" by an Indian who has recently returned from *Tientsin after* several years' stay in China.**

Known as the second port of China, Tientsin on the Hai-ho River is one of the busiest ports of the world and the centre for a trade which embraces nearly all the four corners of the globe. Right along the British Bund, which stretches for about a couple of miles can be seen throughout the year bales upon bales of cargo ready to be shipped to the four corners of the world. Among the chief exports are raw cotton, skins, hides, soya bean from Manchuria and furs from Siberia; more than ninety per cent of this shipping is carried out by British steamers and practically the whole trade involved is founded on British capital.

### *Isolated From The World*

To know that this trade is now at a deadlock for the past several weeks is not so appalling as the grim reminder that Japan threatens to collar not only the British prerogative to trade but also the entire British Concession which involves a hundred years of British industry and two centuries of British doggedness.

Among the important British trading houses which must be feeling the sting of the Japanese blockade are Butterfield and Swire, the co-owners of the China Navigation Company, whose fleet of passenger and cargo ships link Tientsin with the outside world, especially so will this isolation be felt now that Tientsin is no longer linked with Shanghai or any other port by rail-road. The Peiping-Shanghai Railway having been bombed and put out of action in the early stages of the hostilities.

Another great British capitalist concern, which from reports received seems to have already felt the bite, is the Kailan Mining Administration upon whose rich coal mines the Japanese have long cast covetful eyes.

**Chinese mill goes up in smoke—while a Japanese sentry sees that the "work" is thoroughly done in Tientsin.**

**Nanhai University, Tientsin—a Chinese University razed to the ground by Japanese 'planes.**

### *Why Japan Wants Tientsin*

Ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the July of 1936, Japan has on and off toyed with the idea of grabbing the British and French Concessions of Tientsin, which they now declare one hot-bed of anti-Japanese terrorism. But that is not the real reason. The main reasons why Japan desires the forfeiture of these two Concessions is twofold: firstly, the very existence of these Concessions keeps on reminding Japan that China has not yet been conquered; secondly, that China is being encouraged in its resistance by knowing that it still has friends among the foreign powers.

The Japanese accusation that the British and French Concessions foster and breed the secret agents of the Kuomintang are based on very flimsy grounds of deduction, whereas, on the other hand, Japanese secret agents have time and again in recurring fashion smuggled themselves into British territory to do away with 'undesirable' Chinese executives.

### *Murder In The Morning*

Last June, two Chinese gunmen waited for Mr. Wang, the Principal of the Kwan-hsuo College, outside his residence on London Road, a popular residential street in the British Concession. As soon as Mr. Wang was about to enter his car, the still morning atmosphere was shattered with the report of six revolver shots. Mr. Wang died on the spot. However, the assassins could not make good their escape. A Chinese policeman, in the employ of the British Municipal Council, had heard the shots and hurried to the scene.

A revolver duel soon ensued. One assassin was shot dead and the other was arrested after being hit. It was from him that the British Municipal Council learnt of the whole dastardly plot. In his dying confession the wounded man told of the thousand dollars that had been promised them by the agents of the Japanese Secret Service for the murder of the Chinese Principal, who had bluntly refused to use Japanese-sponsored text books in his College.

### *Even Boys Not Spared*

Yet another act of Japanese terrorism startled Tientsin in the autumn of 1938. This time the victims of the Japanese wrath were four Chinese school boys of an average age of about ten years.

The Japanese Propaganda Bureau had plastered the walls of the British Concession with huge placards in which they ridiculed the feebleness and the futility of

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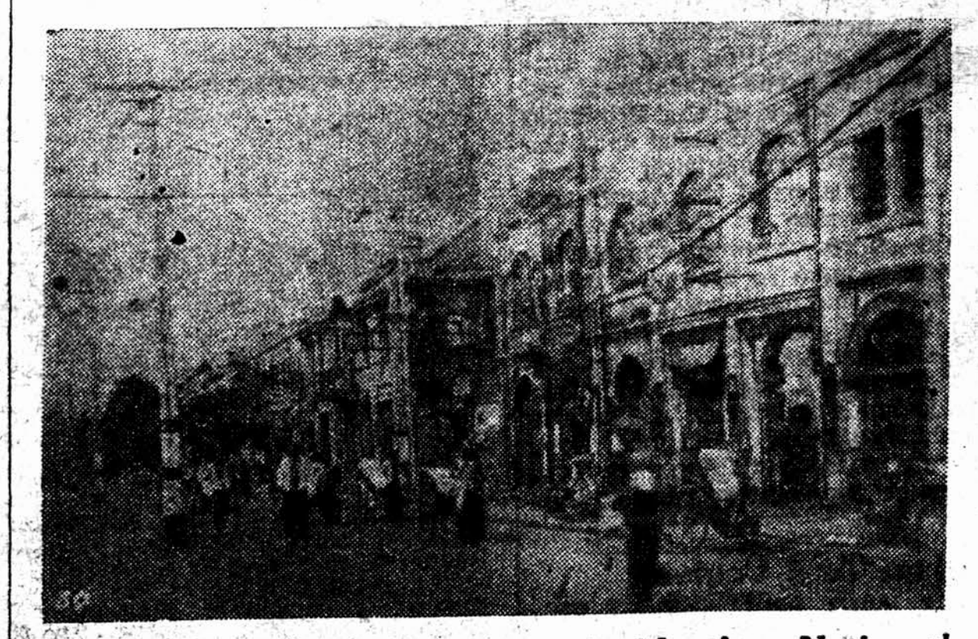


**Tientsin—After the 'Tientsin incident'. Notice the wholesale destruction of Chinese property.**

**Chinese Courts in Tientsin—after systematic shelling by Japanese.**

# WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST

**The Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, comes into force to-morrow. Designed to protect from destitution the dependants of testators who leave their families, the Act should go far towards correcting a social evil which has existed hardly anywhere but in Great Britain, says Mr. Ross Woodley, writing in the "News Chronicle."**

**This is a Private Bill sponsored by Mr. Holmes, M.P. for Harwich, ably supported by the indefatigable Miss Rathbone who has been advocating some such reform for years.**

**The case which the Act is intended to deal with is that of the testator who ignores, out of vindictiveness or some imagined wrong, the claims of his dependants in favour of some person outside the family or of some charity.**

**The object of the Act is to see**

***(Continued On Page 50)***

# China Can Wait

## Her Victory Against Japan Is But A Matter Of Time

BY GENERAL CHEN CHENG
(Second in Command of the Chinese Army.)

**The war for the preservation of Chinese national independence has entered on its third year in a state of semi-permanent equilibrium which has lasted for over six months.**

Fall of Hankow and Canton in October of 1938 ended the first phase of the war. Japanese invasion had reached the spectacular outer limit of its advance.

Japan's leaders thought that their strategy had achieved its ultimate objectives, but this had proved an illusion.

China had encountered several critical moments during two years of fighting and had overcome them. The dejection which had prevailed after the fall of Nanking, when the invaders might have occupied Hankow in a short time, was successfully overcome.

Capture of Hankow and Canton was discounted in advance. The Chinese knew that the heavy artillery and mechanised units, in which lies Japan's superiority, would compel an evacuation of these cities.

ARMY OF 1,000,000

The war now starts on the second phase: a phase of stalemate and attrition that precedes final victory. It is Chinese strategy that is dominant and Chinese will that determines the movement of forces and the choice of battlefields.

**The Japanese Army has a million men in China. Exclusive of her armies of occupation in Manchuria and Korea, she has at present in our country 33 divisions and three cavalry brigades.**

These troops are to be found in three broad areas—in South China there are three Japanese; in Central China 14; and in North China 16.

They are supplied by a westernised industrial machine and enjoy free access to all the commercial marts of the world. Yet this army to-day finds itself unable to move, pinioned to its "conquest" and engulfed in its "victory."

The Japanese are caught in an elemental dilemma; the task they have set themselves is too great for their strength If they mass their troops for assault or advance, they must weaken their myriad garrison posts behind the lines. Then the Chinese mobile units move into annihilate and reoccupy the weakened posts in the rear.

If they attempt to maintain strong garrison positions and secure lines of communication in this completely hostile country, they have no strength left to push on

The last eight months, since the fall of Hankow, have brought the Japanese to a state of stagnation. They have launched no major campaign and made no major advance.

The single success they have to show for their efforts is the capture of Nanchang, and Nanchang is a hollow success. Bought at an appalling cost in human lives and material, the city is now useless to them.

**In the last few weeks, Chinese troops have reoccupied the railway town of Lohua, 15 miles north of Nanchang on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway: the Japanese garrison at Nanchang is cut off from all except water communication via Lake Poyang.**

Realising their inability to make more than sporadic thrusts, the Japanese in the past few months have changed their plans and are

Chiang Kai-Shek
Generalissimo of China

attempting to consolidate what they have already "occupied." They are trying to exploit the areas under their control so that for the subjugation of the Chinese nation.

Such an attempt is doomed to failure. Japan lacks the capital to develop these resources; her economy is strained to the utmost to meet the demands of the war. She can find no labour in China that will compromise with the invader and do his bidding.

WILL TO RESIST

Root of Japan's dilemma lies in China's will to resist and the tactics used to implement that will. China to-day preaches the doctrine of all-front resistance to the enemy. The Japanese fight not only at the front, but also at their rear and on every side.

They must contend with a mass of people both actively and passively inimical; then with an unnumbered army of guerilla fighters who are gnawing away at every outpost of the invading army; and, finally, with no fewer than sixty divisions of Chinese regular troops who are actually operating behind the lines in "occupied" territory.

**The achievements of these troops are not spectacular; but their policy—that of the accumulation of small victories—must in the end wear down the Japanese until they collapse of exhaustion before the front line Chinese armies that are still growing in skill and power.**

In the struggle for peace and liberty, China's victory is but a matter of time, and for this we can afford to wait even for three or for five more years.

# Classifying Creation

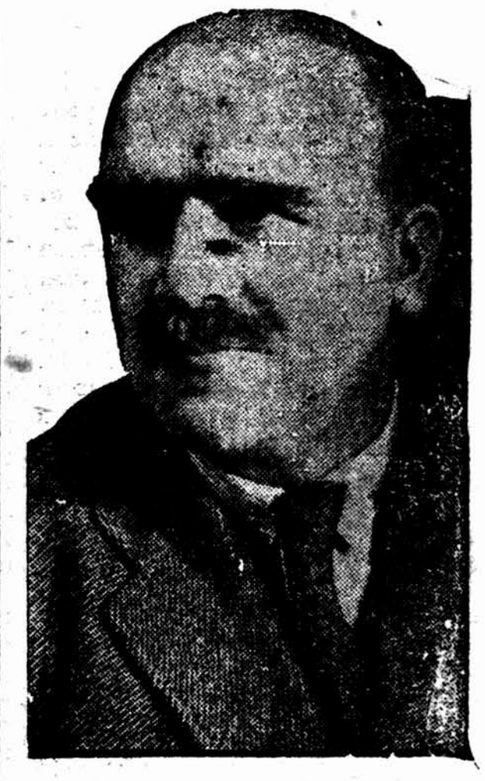
## How Science Does It

(By PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.)

Most intelligent Londoners have paid a few visits to the London History Museum in South Kensington. But they do not all realise that it has other functions besides teaching the public. For example, there is a large block called the Spirit Building, not because it is used for psychical research, but because it is full of dead animals preserved in alcohol, and indeed it is so inflammable that no smoking is allowed in it

The workers in the museum have the task not only of looking after the collections, but of classifying newly found animals from all parts of the world. Here is a beetle from India, there is a queer-looking beast, looking half-way between a crab and a spider dredged from the depths of the Antarctic Ocean. Each is handed over to an expert on its group.

He has first to find out whether it agrees in all but the very smallest details with a previously known species. If not, perhaps it is only a variety, like one of the many colour varieties of the peppered moth or of some of our common grasshoppers. If it differs still more it will be classed as a new species of a known genus.



Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

For example, lions, tigers, leopards, and so on are put in the same genus Felis as the domestic cat. But each species is given a separate latin name, for example, Felis tigris, the tiger, and Felis Onca, the jaguar.

If it is still less like it is put into a new genus. The same rules hold for plants. If you like you may call a new species after its discoverer. For example, one bird of paradise is called Semioptera wallacoii after the great naturalist Wallace. Or you may call it after someone who did not discover it. Another of these birds is called Paradisea gulielmi after Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany

A hundred years ago most naturalists thought that each species has been made just as it now is by God. And the taxonomists, as zoologists and botanists concerned with classification are called, thought that they had reach finality when they separated one species from another.

### No Absolute Species

Then Darwin showed that species were nothing absolute, that they had their origin in time, their life, and their death when the last member of a species died. So it might have been thought that the idea of a species had lost its value

But this was not so. In the first place it kept its economic value. The system of classifying animals and plants was invented

(Continued On Page 45)

# ROOSEVELT FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

## Nominated By New York State Polish Conference

President Roosevelt was suggested for the Nobel Peace Prize by the State conference of Polish clubs in session at Albany last month. The nomination was sent to Norway. The organization previously had nominated President Theodore Roosevelt and President Woodrow Wilson for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 and 1919 respectively.

The efforts of President Roosevelt for world peace were referred to in addresses and he was commended as clarifying the foreign policy of the United States in what was termed the greatest single contribution to world peace in many months.

Edward C Rybicki, president of the conference, signed the letter as did Secretary Frank D. Orzechowski of Brooklyn. Mr. Rybicki said:

"The peoples of practically all the nations of the world have hailed with enthusiasm the efforts of President Roosevelt for world peace. The response to his many and courageous peace pronouncements has been as enthusiastic from the nations far removed from the scene of potential conflict as those threatened with destruction. His recent message for peace made the threatened outbreak of war less likely.

"The remarkable frankness and candor of President Roosevelt's many appeals have summoned the nations to hope and that they give serious thought of their future before it is too late."

President Roosevelt

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# Queen Of COCHIN — The Arabian Sea

**A talk by Sir Shanmukham Chetty. Diwan of Cochin, broadcast from the Madras Station of the All-India Radio.**

THE Port of Cochin in view of its beautiful scenery and the lagoons and backwaters, has been named: "The Venice of the East." Even as Venice is the "Queen of the Adriatic," so has Cochin become the "Queen of the Arabian Sea." In spite of its beauty and importance, very few people know anything about this beauty spot in the south-west corner of India. Some months back while I was in Delhi, I was having tea with a high official. I was introduced on that occasion to an English lady who had been living in India for over six years. When I was introduced as the Diwan of Cochin, she exclaimed: "How charming! you come from Cochin China, is it not? Tell me all about it." I do not know whether this could be quoted as a typical example. There is no doubt that even those who have more accurate knowledge of the geographical position of Cochin have no conception either of its historical interest, scenic grandeur or its commercial importance.

## Cochin In History

Historically Cochin is one of the most interesting spots in India. It was the seat of the ancient Chera kingdom. Twenty miles to the north of the modern port of Cochin lies the small village of Cranganur which, even in the pre-Christian era, played a prominent part as the most important maritime port of India. References to this port are found in the writings of Ptolemy and ancient Greek writers who gave the name "Muziri" to this place. There are references in ancient Tamil literature to the splendour and pomp of the Chera kings who ruled over this territory. There are historical references to a distinguished Chera king, "Cheran Senkuttuvan," who flourished in the second century of the Christian era and who was the contemporary of a famous king of Ceylon, "Gajabahu." The author of one of the most famous classics in Tamil literature, "Slippathikaram," was the brother of a Chera king. In another great Tamil epic, "Peria Puranam," there are references to the Chera kings. According to the tradition embodied in this great epic, Cheraman Perumal, a famous ruler of this part, was a contemporary and friend of the Saivite saint, Sundaramurthi. In the Tanjore temple, there is an eleventh century painting depicting Cheraman Perumal leading Sundaramurthi to heaven.

Tradition has it that the Apostle St. Thomas landed near Cranganur and started the first conversions. Whatever might be the historical authenticity of this legend, it seems to be fairly certain that the Christian Church was established on this coast as early as the first century of the Christian era itself. It was, again, at this port that an ancient colony of Jewish settlers was established. These settlers are supposed to have come over after the second destruction of King Solomon's temple. Even to-day there is a small colony of White Jews whose origin is lost in antiquity and who are probably the descendants of those early settlers. Coming to more recent history, Cochin is the first place touched by a European through the sea-route. The earliest European settlement in India was at this place. The Portuguese Admiral, Cabral, landed in the Cochin harbour in the year 1500. Vasco de Gama followed him in 1502 and died here. The first European building in India was erected here in 1504.

## Unique Social System

The social history of the Kerala country of which Cochin forms a part is distinctive and has an interest of its own. The matrilineal system of succession which has existed in this part of the country from time immemorial still continues and furnishes an interesting study in the development of social institutions. According to this system, succession to property goes through the female line. It is this system that is largely responsible for the dominant position that the woman occupies in family life. This social order prevails even to this day amongst the Nairs who are the original inhabitants of this area. The origin of the word "Nair" is still a matter of controversy amongst scholars, but the generally accepted theory is that they were the original "Nagas." The rivalry between the Nairs and the immigrant Nambudri brahmins forms an important chapter in Kerala history. From all accounts it would appear that the Nambudris were originally a militant class who acquired a considerable amount of social and economic domination by imposing a very distinctive social and marriage system both amongst themselves and the original inhabitants of the land. The Nambudris trace their ancestry to the Vedic Brahmins who had migrated from North India in ancient times. This migration seems to have been replenished from time to time. In the Tamil classic, "Peria Puranam," a work of the 12th century A. D., there is a reference to the Brahmins of Chidambaram migrating to the Chera country in a body. This leads to some very interesting speculations. Chidambaram was known in classic literature as "Perumpatra-Puliyur." The Cochin Royal Family is even to-day called "Perumpadappu Swaroopam." and the high priests of the Royal family are still known as the "Puliyannur Nambudris."

## The Harbour

The Cochin Harbour, which is now recognised as the most beautiful harbour in India, lies in a country with such rich historical memories. The development of this modern port is a romance of work and viison. Behind an opening from the sea which is about 400 yards wide, there is an area of 120 square miles of sheltered backwater. In spite of this natural advantage, a rock-like barrier of sand between the backwater and the sea prevented Cochin's natural harbour from taking its place as a modern deep-sea port. For more than a hundred years people have been talking of developing this natural port. It was in 1835 that the first chart was made. But it was not until 1921, that work was really started on this harbour. The great engineering problem was to cut the sand-bank and to keep it open so that ships might enter the sheltered safety of the backwater. This great engineering work was finally accomplished by the Harbour Engineer who for nearly twenty years has laboured on this great enterprise, and with his own hand is to-day giving the finishing touches to this magnificent piece of work.

In the process of cutting the sand-bank and dredging the backwater a new island has been formed, comprising nearly 300 acres of valuable property. This island is known as "Willingdon Island." On this island are situated all the major works of the port: the wharfs, the port railway, the ad-

*(Continued On Page 51)*


"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

I TRIED ALMOST EVERYTHING WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND FINALLY ASKED MY DOCTOR WHAT TO DO
HE PRESCRIBED MISTOL—SAYING HE ALWAYS RECOMMENDED IT AS A SAFE TREATMENT FOR COLDS
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It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

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RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# A Tale Of The Times

(By Haidee Collins

SAM Beerey dashed into his club and caught his friend. Old Toddywalla by the arm.

"Let's celebrate!" he exclaimed, "it's my wife's and my anniversary, so we must beat it up!"

Old Toddywalla blinked. "Beat who up? The wife?"

"My dear fellow, it happens to be an occasion for a celebration, never mind the details. Now, what's yours?"

Old Toddywalla blinked again "What's mine what?"

Beerey's eyes changed to mere slits. "Have you already been doing a bit of celebrating on your own, you old boozer? Now look here, I was trying to ask you to join me at the bar."

"I've already been. There's none!"

"What! The entire bar drained dry?"

"S'right, it's dry right enough. There's no bar."

"What do you mean, you old codger?"

"No Bar!" Old Toddywalla raised his voice, "It's vanished, gone, closed down, vamosed, see? Don't you read the papers?"

Understanding slowly dawned upon his friend. "Now I'm beginning to see things. When I come to think of it, where's everyone? Why is this place so deserted? Where are the stewards? Where is the barman?"

"They've vamosed too. No bar, no barman. No drinks to serve, no stewards. Nothing to drink, nobody here—excepting us—I might have just as well stayed at home."

"But what is going to happen to the club?"

Old Toddywalla shrugged his shoulders. "Guess it will close down, like the others." He sighed heavily, "No more celebrations, no need for anniversaries now. What a Christmas it will be!"

"If that's the case, I shall resign at once!"

Old Toddywalla grunted.

"What preposterous ! ! )( )( ! ! nonsense! What the )( )( ! ! )( )( will the clubs and restaurants and hotels do now!" stormed Beerey.

"Close down, I guess, but it's settled the unemployment question, everyone's to be enrolled as policemen now. Quite a good thing in fact."

"Look here, Toddy, let's go along to the Raj Hotel, I'm sure we must be able to get a drink over there."

"No good. No bar there. I've been."

"Well, what about Staccatos or Arpeggios?" But Old Toddywalla shook his head dismally.

"S'no good, Beerey, really, I've told you even the restaurants are dry."

The two friends sat gloomily for awhile, contemplating the calamitous state of the country, and in the meantime, their thirst growing more and more acute. Then Beerey sprang to his feet.

"I've got it! I know a chap who will give us a drink."

"You mean to say, etc., etc., etc.?"

"Exactly, and after all, what do we care now. If they won't let us buy our drinks straightforwardly and honestly, they are just asking for trouble . It's putting temptation into the way of innocent folks, like you and me." he coughed, and Old Toddywalla looked uncomfortable.

"Anyway forbidden fruit always tastes sweeter." he added slyly, a smile on one half of his face. Old Toddywalla licked his lips.

"I'll tell you something." Beerey went on, and he whispered into his friend's ear.

"So is that what the old devil is doing now. The two-faced, double crossing , bootlegging preacher!" he fumed.

"Well, he is not the only one, you could do it too, you know—"

"It certainly is worth thinking about, chances for money making don't come along everyday. What beats me is that old devil who got upon platforms, denouncing liquor and preaching tomfoolting gibberish on temperance, he is actually—"

"My dear chap, I'll tell you a few more remarkable things, it is just that Bombay is going all topsy-turvy. Now you know so-and-so?"

"Beerey, that's going a bit too far, it's slander, it's—"

"It's true, and the rest of them are simply making hay while the Prohibition sun shines, you bet they are. They've been waiting for a chance like this. But come along, let's get going."

There was real fun going on at ....., quite a cheery party in fact. Rum-swamy was there, and Drinkwell, Gin-walla and Sherryiffe. It was a cocktail mixture itself. Old Toddywalla and Sam Beerey were having a lovely time. Of course, they had to pay rather exorbitant prices, but what did it matter, it was worth it, and as Beerey had remarked before, stolen apples, forbidden fruit, etc., tasted so much better. And did'nt that amber-coloured liquid taste just heaven:

Old Toddywalla turned his pockets out, and Beerey emptied his wallet, and then Gin-walla kindly loaned them the necessary, (at 15 per cent. interest). A little later, Old Toddywalla whispered into Beerey's ear, but Beerey grimaced pathetically.

"Yes, 'fraid so, we are cleaned cut now, and we can't borrow any more."

Rum-swamy was trying to tap one of them for a little. His depression reflected on Old Toddywalla and Beerey.

"I did'nt seem to spend so much before on beanos." He sighed sadly.

"I only came because you wanted to celebrate." Old Toddywalla said to Beerey.

"Not in this sordid way! A little harmless celebrating is no crime, surely, particularly when the money spent is going towards keeping others in employment. But these blighters are bleeding us."

"We've been paying treble the usual price."

"I've spent far over my usual allowance for drink, my wife won't half be upset." Said Drinkwell.

"I don't want to think of what my wife will say."

"I would'nt have spent a quarter of this in the ordinary way. The boot-leggers!" moaned Old Toddywalla.

"There's nothing else but to go in for gangsterism now. Dash it, a chap must have something to do. Oh for the good old honest days!"

"I shall prepare my own stuff, I have a particular recipe—"

"Yes, there's always kerosine and turpentine."

"And eucalyptus."

"Or become camphor-addicts or chew bar-soap."

"Shut up, this is all so nauseating." Wailed Beerey.

There was a disturbance all of a sudden. A raid. Noise, scuffles, protests, pleadings, handcuffs. Later Old Toddywalla, Beerey and the rest were sitting in the Police Station. They were released, of course, but not after a great deal of trouble, and parting with a good amount of savings.

"I shall be compelled to borrow from my mother-in-law. this fine is preposterous! After all, we did pay for the stuff. I shall write to the papers, I'll appeal to the Froth Blowers' Association, I'll call upon the S.O.T. Society to do something!" declared Sam Beerey.

* * * *

Sam Beerey and Old Toddywalla met again another evening.

"That night ended in a celebration all right, it was a real beat-up in fact, a swell occasion, so much so, I'm still swollen with the results." This, from Beerey, who was nursing a bulbous-looking chin. "My wife did the beating-up instead. When I tried to explain the truth, there was a real to-do of a celebration. This never has happened in my life before. Never have I been so humiliated. So broke. So dispirited. Life is not worth living. Think what this !! !! new law has cost me, and my wife, and you, and the clubs, and the hotels, and the restaurants, and everyone. My wife has had to borrow the house money from her mother That reminds me old chap, can you? This time? I'll help you out next occasion."

* * * *

A month later. Old Toddywalla met Sam Beerey, and greeted him with a slap on the back. 'Say Sam, I know a fellow, he's got the stuff. but he's straight You see, he's a 'Tec for the Pro. Board No underhand business with him. We are going out to Blanketyblank, no fear of a raid over there. The others are coming too. Forbidden fruit and all that, you know!!" and Old Toddywala gave Sam Beerey a renardine wink.

(THE END).

# Marriage By Betel-Nut

## Booking The Bride In Advance In Borneo

Whenever I mention Borneo people at home jump to the conclusion that many of the natives are wild. Nowadays the "wild man of Borneo" simply does not exist. He is as tame as anybody else and, as a husband, often makes quite a brave show of it, writes Hilda M. Oppenhelm in the "Empire Review."

The days when the wild man of Borneo carried off any girl he fancied for a wife, are no more. If he takes a liking to a girl he usually goes about it in a straightforward manner, and interviews her father. As likely as not the father of the girl has set a price on her, and if the bride-price fixed by the girl's parents is too high for the young man, then as likely as not he pays over what money he has and any balance still owing he works off by working in the employ of the girl's father. And not until he has finally paid for her is the marriage permitted.

Naturally, the bride-price of a girl varies according to her social standing. If her parents be well-to-do they may value their daughter in terms of, say, twenty or fifty head of cattle. On the other hand, her value may be as low as a pound or thirty shillings. Too, the social standing of the eligible young man is always taken into account. If he is comparatively well-to-do, the cash value of the girl he wishes to marry may soar to dizzy heights. But often everything is done within reason

### Booked In Advance

It sometimes happens that a youth will fall in love with a girl whose marriageable age is still in the offing. In that case he may decide to "book her in advance" by paying her parents an agreed cash sum, then remaining in her father's employ just long enough to work off the stipulated sum. Sometimes a girl greatly resents this, but more often she loves it, since it affords the young couple plenty of opportunity to see each other. In any case, the girl is not supposed to show either joy or sorrow at the "bargain." In Borneo it is fate—and fate just happens, no matter what one does.

Getting married by betel-nut, as it is known in Borneo, is not a swell affair, nevertheless it is always of great interest to foreigners visiting the country.

In a picked assembly of friends and relatives, the bride and bridegroom take up a side-by-side position, then a betel-nut is produced. This is now cut in half by the medicine woman of the village, and one half of the nut is handed to both the contracting parties.

Great solemnity now reigns, and at a given signal both the bride and the bridegroom commence to chew away for all they are worth, while the medicine woman, amid many weird utterances and contortions of her body, proceeds to knock the couple's heads together In every sense of the word the girl and the man are now legally married, and a feast provided by the relatives and friends of the contraction parties begins with all the native gusto they can command.

I once asked a native Borneo girl who was just married if she would like a honeymoon

"Whatever for?" she queried. "Can't we enjoy ourselves at home just as well?"

# STRANGE TALKS WITH THE "DEAD"

## Remarkable Experiences At Seances Held In Northern India

Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A. LL.B.

Mrs. Rishi.

By V. D. RISHI, B.A., LL.B

Before returning to Bombay last year we had promised our friends in South India that we would soon visit them as they had evinced keen interest in our activities. In accordance with the promise we proceeded to Bangalore in the third week of March as Mr. T. Hanumanthrao, B.A., B.L., and others were long waiting to meet us. He and his family are greatly interested in Spiritualism and have obtained remarkable experiences in Spirit Communication. He was our host during our stay in Bangalore and arranged two meetings in the Karnatak Sahitya Parishad. They were attended by several leading men of the city. The South Canara Saraswat Union, and Maharashtra Mandal also arranged two public meetings for their members as well as other people in the city. Spirit-photographs were exhibited at the meeting with the aid of magic lantern which greatly impressed the audience about the truth of Spirit-return. We were invited at Mrs. Moore's Circle to speak upon our experiences in Europe. The discourse was followed by magic-lantern exhibition of Spirit-photographs and was much appreciated by the members of the circle.

At one of the meetings Mr. Hanumanthrao made the following introductory remarks:—

"These Spiritualistic phenomena to which Mr. Rishi has introduced me and my friends are to me so many reintorcements in aid and illustration of the teaching of Yoga and the Indian Yogic view of life, which holds that "Siddhis" come as naturally as any other natural phenomenon in the universe and that only the ignorant call them miracles. These demonstrations seem to me to make the torch of the Gita burn all the brighter for me."

### Activities In Bangalore

Mr. T. Madhav Rao, B.A., LL.B., wrote the following in his summary of our activities during our stay in Bangalore:—

The messages were often so characteristic of the dead and evidential in character that the sitters were overwhelmed by emotion and feeling and some even shed tears of joy and wonder. In every case the spirits were eager to communicate with their dear relatives whom they had left behind. They not only showed great affection and love for them, but also evinced keen interest in the welfare of mankind of earth.

In one of the seances a father invoked the Spirit of his deceased son and asked him if he was happy. The reply was that he was quite happy, but for one thing and that was that the family was not observing the festivals as usual since he passed over and that the family should, for the sake of his sister and brothers, observe the festivals as usual and that would make him happy.

### Spirits Eager To Communicate

That the dead are more than anxious to communicate with their relatives on this earth was strikingly noticed in a seance in which at the close when a question was put—"Shall we close now?" the reply was "Strangers want to meet their people". The Spirit was asked who they were and what they had to say. The Spirit answered "They have much to say. One is a female and the others are males." At this point a familiar Spirit friend "S" intervened and said "I am 'S' speaking. What will you do for these strangers? They say that their people are here in Bangalore", and also gave the name of the head of the family to which the stranger spirits belonged. Then one of the stranger spirit took control and spelt out the following:— "Thank you, I am happy. Communicate to my grand-father I want to speak to him. He is very much moved by my passing. I want to tell him that I am quite O.K. here. I thank you all for giving me this opportunity for I was waiting for this from a long time. Thank you very much". It is regrettable that the people concerned had no time and could not, therefore, speak to the above spirit, though information was sent to them of the spirit's anxiety to communicate.

### Clairvoyance

"At the invitation of Mrs. Moore, a clairvoyant and trance medium, Mr. and Mrs. Rishi along with a few members of the Society attended a demonstration meeting at the Cantonment. Three familiar spirits made their presence at the meeting and two of them were described by the clairvoyant, who could clearly see them, so that the sitter could easily recognise the Spirit friends. After returning from the meeting the following message was spelt out on the Ouija Board by our Spirit friend 'S'. 'S' said, "How did you like the experiment"? Sitters replied "What experiment?". 'S' said, "Evening. When we learnt that you were going there we three came with you". Sitter asked, "Who was the third?" 'S' said "Subhadrabai". Then the Spirit referred to the experiment and said. "It is very nice. All people were quiet. That is very necessary".

### Strange Phenomena At Calcutta

During our stay in Calcutta which extended for more than a month and a half seances were held every day for new as well as old friends. Every experiment had some peculiarity according to the nature of the communicating spirit and the character of the sitter. It would be too long to give an account of all of them. But it may be pointed out that marvellous phenomena were observed at some of the seances. A living husband used to bring with him some rings and clothes of his deceased wife and other relatives. The seance-table used to move violently towards the articles just to show the sentiment when the sitters were lightly touching it. On some occasions the rings were put on the fingers of the loving husband by the pointer of the indicator. Sometimes his finger was greatly pressed by the pointer while no one was touching the indicator. That was, indeed, a marvellous demonstration of the sentiment of the spirit. Several loving messages were received on those occasions by the gentleman from his dear ones on the other side of life.

### Dying Experiences

A spirit who had recently passed over was asked by his friend about his experiences at the moment of death. In reply he gave the following account. The communicator was an engineer in his earth-life, and has passed over after a short illness.

"I was unconscious only for a few hours, because I was ready at any moment. As soon as I left my body, I was puzzled only for a few minutes and then realised my position. At the same time I met two persons who were waiting for me. When they saw me puzzled, they came near me and patted me, and told me to accompany them. I went with them calmly. I saw beautiful gardens and thick forests. After that I was tried.. So they told me to close my eyes, and in a few moments I was in the fifth plane, and since then I am quite happy. I passed all the four planes. My place is just like Himalaya—beautiful view. I can mediate easily for hours together in my Kutir".

The Gita Society invited us to give discourses on the subject. Two meetings were arranged under its auspices and were attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Besides the members of the Society several persons in the city attended the discourses and evinced their interest in the subject.

### At Benares

After finishing the activities in Calcutta we proceeded to Benares according to the programme fixed by our friends. Some friends from Chapra and Katmandu had come to meet us there with a view to have personal experiences about spirit-communication. They stated that the messages received by them from their dear ones completely satisfied them about the truth of this knowledge and removed all their doubts regarding it. A gentleman wanted to have some information about the

(Continued on Page 46)

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# BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

## THE PARTY OF VESTED INTERESTS

TORY M. P. By Simon Haxey. (Gollancz 7/6d.)

This is an unusual book, whose appeal can only be to a specialised public. It is an analysis of the Conservative party in the British Parliament showing the interests which they have in various branches of finance, commerce and industry. It traces the various steps that lead to the membership of the Conservative party and how it is almost impossible for an average man, who has not an income of over £2,000 a year or important family connections with the upper Four Hundred in England to get a seat on a Conservative ticket.

Conservatism to-day is cloaked by a National Government and this analysis explains many moves of the Government which are prompted by the individual interests which the members have at stake.

It is a Gollancz publication and as such is an exposure of the reactionary Element in the House of Commons to-day. It is also intended as a guide-book to the Left-wing candidates who will stand for election at the next General Election. There are diagrams and maps showing the linking of various families—the Cavendishes, the Stanleys, the Joels and how between them they control some of the largest concerns of the country. It is essentially a left-politicians' guide book at the next General Election and as such it is exceptionally well-written and compiled. It is a creditable performance in Left propaganda.

D. F. K.

## A NOVEL ABOUT RUSSIA

GRASDANKA. By Aergey Potemkin. T. Werner Laurie 7/6d.

This is a story of a Russian girl of fifteen who is brought up in the Soviet State Welfare Institution and who attracts the attention of a visiting Commissar who, under the pretext of helping her, carries her away in order to make her his mistress. That is the story. It is simply told with an eye to the weakness of men for reading books like these. It is not powerful at any stage. Even the climax though cleverly thought out is not forcefully expressed. One is not sure whether this is an original in English or whether it is a translation. If it is a translation, there is some explanation for that something which is missing in the book. One can then say that the original in Russian was a much better effort.

This book savours of an affected modernism. It lacks that Russian touch, which we have learnt to associate with Chekov and Dostoivsky.

## WHAT HITLER WANTS

WHAT HITLER WANTS BY E. O. LORIMER (PENGU IN SERIES.)

E. O. Lorimer is a lady. She graduated from Oxford with First Class Honours in languages and later tutored in Germanic Philology at Oxford. In this book she has summarised and criticised Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and Rosenberg's Myths of the 20th century. This book is a sort of guide to "Mein Kampf." annotating and explaining some of the important things which Hitler has said and which form the basis of present-day Nazi philosophy. It is not easily readable because it is full of references to the context, referring the reader to the passages in the original German text. It reads more like a lawyer's brief and perhaps its only justification for publication is the somewhat exaggerated importance which is given to a book which has become the bible of the Nordic Aryan.

## Careers For Graduates

CAREER LECTURES, Organised by Appointment and Information Board, University of Calcutta, Published, 1939.

The modern Indian University graduate's choice lies between the learned profession and trade. The learned profession comprises law, medicine, religion and teaching. As to the first, there is already a great deal of moaning at the bar due to overcrowding. There is yet a great scope for public service through medicine and teaching. There is very little of organised civil service in religion. After all, there must be somebody to look after ur trade and commerce.

Trade, therefore, offers a field of great hope and usefulness. The modern graduate, however, has very little practical knowledge of trade and finds it difficult to enter it. The difficulty is due to two causes; his own ignorance of the practical side of trade: and secondly, lack on the part of the mere businessman, of faith in the aptitude of the mere graduate, for trade. A means had to be found to bridge the gulf between the two. The book under review is a step in that direction. Primarily concerned with the conditions prevailing in Bengal, the book has an all-India interest. Leaders of Commerce have, in lectures delivered by them before University students, (which lectures are collected and put before the reader in this book), portrayed, in a spirit of cordial sympathy and invitation, the conditions prevailing in various kinds of business and industry, such as coal, tea, steel, cotton, textiles, banking, insurance, shares, jute, shipping, sugar, leather and small industries. Fittingly, the place of honour is given to the wise words of that doyen of India's great savants, Sir P. C. Ray, and he is followed, among others, by Sir Edward Benthall (who discloses the ten golden rules of his life), Mr. J. J. Ghandy, Mr. D. Khaitan and Mr. S. C. Mitter. There is a certain amount of overlapping of subjects, but the same is inevitable.

Not only does the book much enlighten the path of the graduate aspirant, it has a further value and interest in that it gives a modern picture (drawn from life) of the present condition of some of the major industries in India and the prospects of their development. It is, therefore of value to the economist and the social worker also. The book is calculated to whet the appetite of our graduates for a business career, rouse the business instinct in them, and instil in them a spirit of enterprise, combining idealism and practicability. The book is free from politics. Prohibition is not politics; it is a means of increasing efficiency.

Here are a few instances of hope and cheer for graduates, culled from the book. Mr. J. H. S Richardson of Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., speaking of the coal industry says: "provided that there is an adequate supply of competent Indians available, coal mining companies will be very willing to make use of their services rather than bring men from abroad. I can in fact think of no career in which the prospects of employment are more certain for any one with energy and ability" (mark the last four words) Speaking of the tea industry, the representative of James Finlay and Co., Ltd., says, "as in all commercial undertakings, so with the tea industry, it is at the bottom of the ladder that an aspirant to success must start. There are plenty of opportunities for a capable young man who is determined to get on, but there is no short cut to the top of the tree". Mr. J. J. Ghandy (Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.), gives the cheering information that "it is the considered opinion of leading businessmen and industrialists that university graduates with requisite qualifications can make better workers and officers than those who have not had the privilege of receiving education at a university." But "you must cast aside all ideas of snobbery or superiority". There are many other quotable expressions in the book, but the reviewer must resist the temptation. Sufficient has been said to demonstrate the high value of the book which deserves to be placed in the hands of every graduate who earnestly desires and seeks to arm himself in the battle of life. It holds alsc interest for the businessman, such as evinced by them in the speeches of directors of great industrial concerns delivered at their annual general meetings in which the condition and outlook of the industry concerned are reviewed. If the reviewer is permitted to make a suggestion, it is that the book ought to be translated in the various Indian languages and placed in the hands of Indian youths who are not conversant with the English language.

N.H.P.

## WORLD TRADE

Review OF WORLD TRADE, 1938: This volume, compiled, like its predecessors, by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, presents the salient features of the trend of trade during the year 1938 The figures for that year by countries and by groups of countries are compared with the corresponding figures for the years immediately preceding, and also for 1929.

The influence of the year of war on trade is plainly brought out. It is clearly demonstrated that the economic structure of the world is being, as it were, gradually dislocated by the formation of economic groups of countries which, so far as their commercial relations are concerned, tend to withdraw into isolation from one another.

The tables of price and quantum indices of trade have been made more complete, both for the world as a whole and for individual countries.

There is also a special chapter on the relation between the prices and quantities of commodities dealt with in international trade.

This volume, for which the unique collection of documentary material concentrated at Geneva has been freely drawn upon, presents the highest interest for economists, bankers, and all who are directly or indirectly concerned with import or export trade.


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# Pleasant Homes

## Trousseau Of To-day

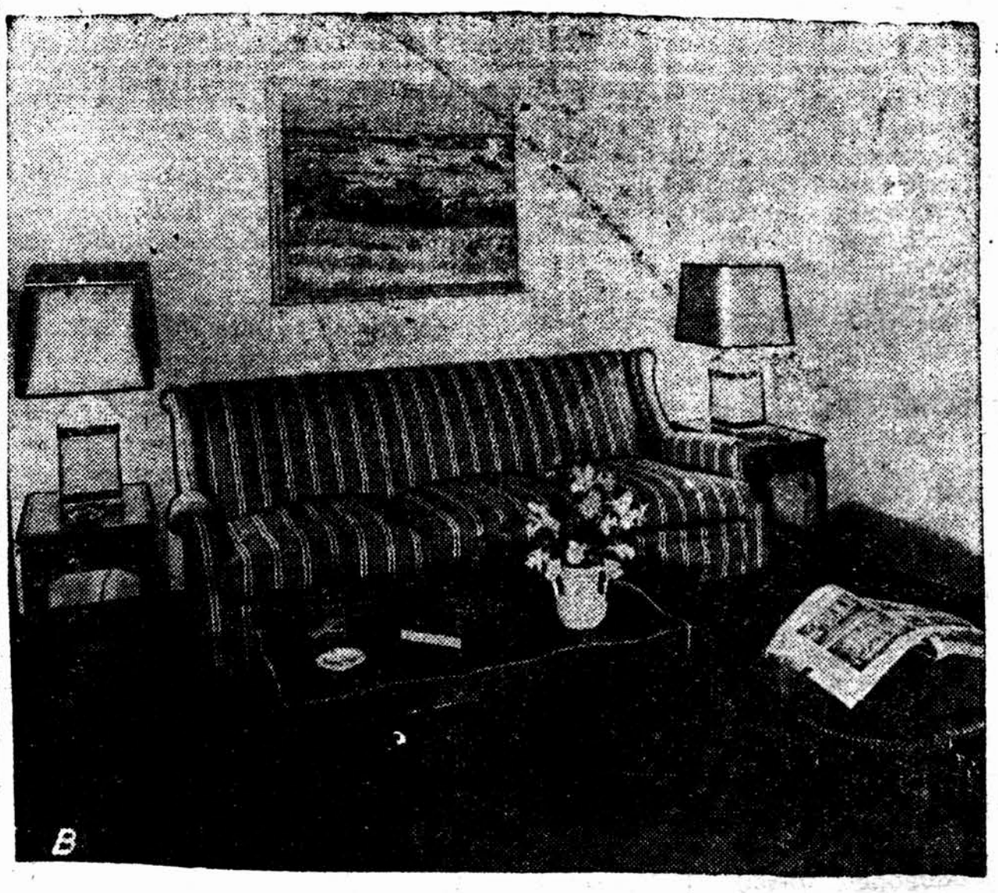
WHEN our mothers were brides, their trousseaux were wonderous to behold. Yards of sleeves, layers of petticoats, ruffled parasols. Os for their linen chest, well, twelve dozen of everything was the rule, and that included miles of white linen damask.

But we hear so much about the way times have changed that we forget how much the same life is in many essential ways. Take the matter of linen damask, for instance. We can use bright little mats and scraps of face doilies in its place as much as we like ... we can get along with miniature napkins if we choose. But nothing will ever have quite the elegance of linen damask with a formal embroidered monogram. And so the bride of to-day, like brides of other years, will begin her linen trousseau with linen damask for best. At least one table cloth big enough to envelop the table and fall grandly over the sides.....two if possible. And with napkins to match of course.

Then, we'll "let" her turn a roving eye to the novelties because they're inexpensive.....and pretty .....and so much easier to "do up." The newest we've seen are in design with shells and lei garlands in lovely tropical colours. An informal luncheon cloth takes its design—in pinks or blues it's very pretty for summer use—in red it's jaunty to use in a country setting. Another new printed cloth has antiques splashed all over it—that will make conversation for the collectors in your midst. Different but equally amusing is a new printed cloth with kitchen garden vegetables in precise rows for its design.

Dainty and partified is a white organdy tablecloth with embroidered nosegays in pasted colours. An all-over sprigged linen cloth is effective too on a white ground and with a wide rosy-red linen hem. Or try making up luncheon mats of flowered dress linen.

But we couldn't begin to describe all the alluring linens that are new for this season's crop of brides. Take a turn around the linen department of your favourite store and see them for yourself... whether you're "it" or just a bridal friend or relation.



**A striped sofa, predominantly apricot in tone, is flanked by two small lamp tables and in front of it is a spacious coffee table.**

## A Man's Living Room

The men often have a right to crab when there is too much fluff in interior decorations. So better be sure, lady dear, that you have one or two rooms in the house that are definitely masculine and no mistake about it. (Then you can get away with an awful lot of folderol otherwhere about the place).

The other day we saw a living room that we thought had a very masculine air about it and yet it was done with such great style that it would set off a smart woman handsomely. Walls and carpet were in a warm light cocoa shade with draperies of beige silk rep, lined and finished across the top with lengths of beige and chartreuse looped simply on a gold pole. Two easy chairs were in mulberry damask and the sofa was in stripped velvet in mulberry, beige and old blue.

A pair of high-backed side chairs in white patent leather were sophisticated accents.

Accessories were quite something—two lamp shades in white silk had swags of mulberry silk around the tops—other lamp shades were covered in gold tea box paper. The mirror over the mantel had a green wreath painted right on the wall around it.

**An interesting variation of a door treatment.**

An interesting detail in the woodwork was the use of solid panel double doors covered with cork in the same warm tan tones of the walls and rug. In the center of each cork panel was a round knob which gave a lot of style to the entrances.

## Metal Furniture

For those of us who don't get around to buying things till we really are ready to use them—and indeed why should we—it's good to hear that new things in furniture are still turning up every day. Right now at the top of the season, the selections are at their best. And here are tidbits of last minute news:

Iron in combination with rattan is new and smart. So are iron tables with sand blasted oak tops. Rattan with cork is something to watch too. Basket weave seats and backs are interesting in reed and wicker; watch also for ribbon-effect lacing, which is flat and practical and is used in rattan and in metal.

**Metal furniture in the new darker finishes.**

Antique green is next to white in popularity of finish for metal furniture. But you will be seeing brown and pewter finishes in high style metal pieces. Rattan is almost always, this year, shown in a pickled pine colour.

### FIBER INSTEAD OF WIRE

According to the German trade periodical Kunststoffe, artificial fibers can take the place of metal in wired glass to advantage. The union between the glass and the fiber is better than with wire; there is less difference in the rate at which glass and fiber expand or contract when the temperature rises and falls; and the ease with which the fibers can be dyed makes it possible to obtain pleasing colour effect. The fibers are made of artificial resin.

### WOVEN WOOD

Wood veneer is woven in narrow strips and its surface impregnated with textolite resin, according to process developed by General Electric Engineers. The finished product resembles a perfectly patterned inlaid piece of wood. To produce the new material, the woven sheets of impregnated wood veneer are cut to the desired sizes and bonded to layers of textolite under heat and pressure. The finished panels, ether 3-45 or .02 inch thick, are mounted on ordinary plywood or any other solid and incorporated as outer finish for desks, card tables, cabinets, bars, walls and ceilings. The woven wood is unaffected by moisture, alcohol, fingernail polish and most common acids. It even resists burning cigarettes.

### EVERLASTING SOLES

Dr. Rudolf Ehrenberg, a German inventor, has devised a process to do away with the necessity of resoling shoes. He provides soles with a durable outer layer or coating which can be renewed over and over again. The soles are treated with a special solution and then covered with a fixative in which grains of bitumen, calcium carbonate, sand and resin are incorporated. After three years of testing Ehrenberg claims that uppers now wear out more rapidly than lowers.

No more Ants and Cockroaches
after sprinkling
FLIT POWDER
FLIT POWDER has all the killing power of famous FLIT and quickly destroys all crawling insects. It is sure death to cockroaches, ants, bugs, fleas on dogs, and many other insects. You will like FLIT POWDER—it is so convenient to use. Just sprinkle it in cracks and crevices where insects hide and breed. When insects touch FLIT POWDER—they die!
Ants and cockroaches touch it and DIE!
FLIT POWDER
Kills
FLEAS ON DOGS
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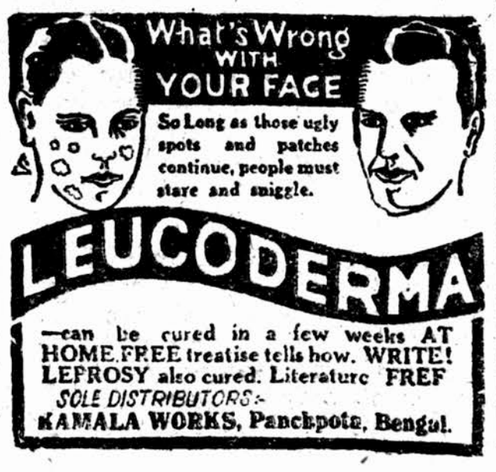
Sole Agents.—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.


What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigger.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE
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# A Page For Women

## GOOD TASTE

### Hints On Family Etiquette

QUESTION:—

MY mother is giving a large party in our garden at which my engagement is being announced. The invitations are the chief worry at the moment. If mother sends them worded in my honour then won't people who are half-way suspicious as to what is going to happen, be convinced of It? And yet, if my name is not connected in some way, many people who are primarily my friends and not mother's, will wonder why she is inviting them to her party. Will you suggest an invitation that would save the situation, and should these be printed since we are asking about sixty people? And if it is not out of your own subject, could you then tell me how the announcement might be made as a surprise, and when during the party this should take place? The people will be coming and going over a period of several hours.

ANSWER:—

The conventional way would be to send your mother's card with your name engraved under hers. This card sent with no comment further than the hour and day of the party written in ink at the left side, and R.s.v.p. at the right, might be taken to mean that you are not necessarily taking any active interest in the party. but that you will be there to assist your mother. Or, if you want to emphasize the fact that you and your mother are giving this party together, then write your name in ink under your mother's engraved one. If your fiance receives with you and your mother, this will certainly arouse suspicion, which might be confirmed by having little iced cakes decorated with your and his initials. This is about the only way I can think of to answer your question. Perhaps it may suggest something to you that's better.

### A WORD ABOUT OVER HEATING

"Are cereals heating? Should they be avoided in the hot weather? Questions like this, when they arrive each year, signal that hot weather is at hand. The answer is always the same. There is no such thing as a heating food in the sense that the word is used by the questioners.

*All foods provide calories; some* of them to a larger extent than others. Pure fats give the largest number in reference to measurement and weight. Proteins and starches are less than half as high in calorie value. Most foods contain varying proportions of protein and fat and, of course, such foods as meats and eggs are starch free. Most cereals are high in starch and low in protein and fat.

In the summer we depend largely upon the ready-to-eat cerereals which are so light that it takes about a cup more or less to furnish a hundred calories. Although you may not believe it we need just about as many calories to furnish us with energy during the summer as we do in winter, sometimes more if we go in for active sports. Of course, overeating should be avoided both in winter and summer, but especially in hot weather, because during intense heat many people are more sensitive to digestive disturbances. Most of us find what are known as lighter foods more appetizing than heavier dishes during the summer. Breakfast cereals and bread, however, are all the year around foods.

RICE CREAM

1 teaspoon salt
3-3 1/2 cups hot milk
1 cup rice
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup cream, whipped
1 cup drained shredded pineapple or other fruit.

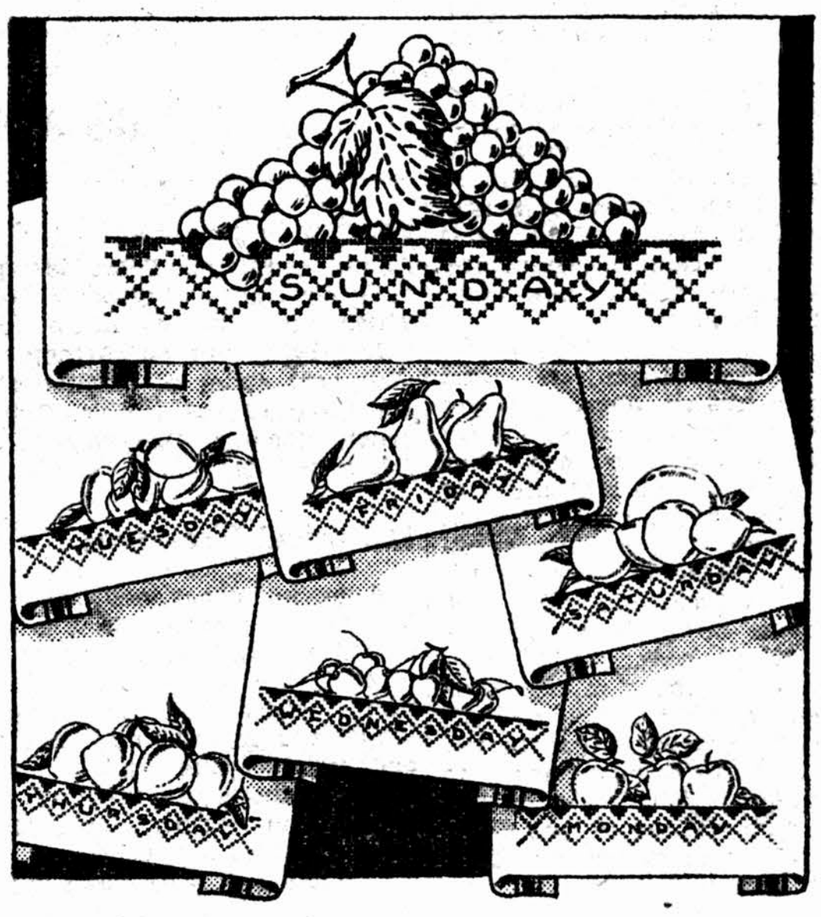
Add salt to milk. Steam rice in milk over boiling water thirty to forty-five minutes until tender. Cool. Add vanilla, fold in half of whipped cream, add fruit and pour into pudding dish. Chill and garnish with remaining whipped cream.

GREEN PEA SOUP

2 teaspoons sugar.
3 Slices onion.
2 cups cold water.
2 cups peas, cooked or canned.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
2 cups milk.
Salt.
Pepper.
Nutmeg.

Add sugar, onions and water to peas and simmer twenty minutes and rub through sieve. Melt butter, stir in flour, add milk and stir until thickened and smooth. *Add strained peas,* reheat and add seasoning to taste.

## Luscious Fruit For Towels




**Coming back into popularity are embroidered linens. These delightful fruit designs, with a cross stitch border, are perfect for your kitchen towels. The days of the week can be embroidered in the border. A set of these towels would be the ideal gift. The designs measure from 4 to 5 inches each with a longer cross-stitch border.**

## No More Glamorous Private Secretaries

### Nazis Warn Employers To Hire Older Women

The glamorous private secretary has become an issue among Nazis with an official warning to employers that "youthful charm by no means always guarantees highest efficiency."

The situation arose as a result of a call to women to help relieve the serious labour shortage. Nazi labour officials complained that it was difficult to place women who were older than 35, particularly secretaries and stenographers, because employers maintained they were less "efficient and capable" than younger women.

The official Korrespondenz of the German Labour Front told personnel chiefs that such objections were not honourably intended because "it is exactly older women, unburdened by outside affairs and desires, who are indispensable."

"Do not be guided by outward impressions," it advised. "Highest objectivity is necessary, especially in hiring women."

### EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Under the traditional French law set forth in the Code Napoleon, French women have been regarded as "slaves of their husbands." The result has been prolonged agitation for reform. Last year Parliament gave women equal legal rights with men and the right to make civil contracts Last week the Senate approved a bill allowing wives to retain personal property not acquired jointly after marriage. Defenders of the old restrictions promised a fight in the Chamber.

## *NEITHER PET LAMB NOR ECONOMIC TIGRESS*

### *Mr. Oliver Stanley On Middle Way In Girls' Education*

It was not necessary that woman should be 'either a pet lamb or an economic tigress," said Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, when opening extensions at Kendal High School for Girls. He was referring to what he described as the two extremes in girls' education in the last hundred years

In a long struggle which had concentrated on the equality of the sexes and the possibility of girls competing with boys in the economic field, they had swung from one extreme to the other. "There is some place for woman in between those two extremes", Mr. Stanley went on.

The most fundamental change which had taken place in that hundred years was that they could no longer rely on the sort of standards erected in the Victorian era. "That world has gone, for better or worse, and has been succeeded by a world much more free-thinking, much more doubting and much more tolerant of other people's views", he added. The task of those educating the young to-day was to try to get boys and girls to erect for themselves new standards of their own by which they were prepared to abide.

# HISTORICAL TREASURES IN LEATHER

## 15,000 Exhibits On View In Unique Leather Museum Of Offenbach

(By ALFRED MEUER)

Offenbach-on-the Main,—long famous for its leather,—has just re-opened its Leather Museum,—the only one of its kind in the world,—after having rebuilt the old Exhibition Hall to accommodate its large number of valuable collections. The Museum now has 28 rooms, with more than 500 glass cases, in which some 15.000 leather exhibits are on view. The founder and director of this unique museum is Professor Dr. Hugo Eberhardt, Director of the Offenbach School of Applied Arts and he has spent thirty years in assembling the collections which now comprise the institution.

The number of projects and articles exhibited almost takes one by surprise, as one sees what an important part leather has played in the cultural life of the peoples of the world through all the ages. The earliest specimens of German ornamental leather workmanship are the little boxes or caskets skillfully carved out of leather, which were used in the times of the Minnesingers of the 15th and 16th Centuries as receptacles for the gifts made by bridegrooms to their brides. The old-fashioned purses and wallets of the same period are remarkable for their artistic workmanship and are of almost priceless worth to-day. Besides, we find a large assortment of mediaeval leather flasks sheaths for hunting-knives, and falconers' gauntlets, some of them still bearing clear traces of the falcon's claws. From the 17th Century, we find ladies' gloves made of elk leather about 7 millimeters thick. At this period it was no longer customary to cut up the leather for making such articles, but a stencil was used which at the same time gilded the outer surface or gave it some other desired colour.

In the rococco period, also, almost all ornamental leather was gilded by hand, including such articles as belts and girdles, wedding caskets, jewel cases, bookbindings, cloak-linings, priests' robes, tapestries, telescope cases, hand-bags, and garments of all kinds, including one very interesting specimen of a jacket made of moose leather.

One of the greatest treasures the Museum possesses is a narwhal's tooth in a gilded leather case especially made to contain it and dating from the 17th Century. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, it should be noted, the narwhal's tooth was supposed to belong to the fabulous unicorn and to possess the magic property of acting as antidote against deadly poisons.

### Footwear Of Nations

Another very interesting set of collections are the shoes and boots, which give in condensed form a survey of the whole history of human footwear from earliest times. The shoes of the ages of classic Greece and Rome are shown in great variety. The oldest specimen of a shoe of prehistoric times is a pair of child's shoes about 6000 years old, found in a Gebelen tomb in Egypt. It is clear from these well preserved little shoes,—or more properly sandals,—that the ancient Egyptians understood how to work with leather. From Japan are to be seen the little shoes worn by the women with "bound" feet, and from China the ladies' shoes with ridiculously high heels, which made walking practically impossible. The shoes worn by the natives of Java are fastened on by a button and strap around the great toe. There are also shoes from India, Thibet, Persia, Africa, America, the Polar regions, Turkey, the Balkans, Russia, and the Alpine countries. There is a pair of Hungarian "fayence" shoes which are heated in an oven before being put on. Among the many old styles of German shoe, are those of the Gothic, Renaissance, Rococco, Biedermeier, and other periods.

### Historical Treasures

A special department of the Museum is devoted to the art of leather-carving, both past and present. The oldest specimens are those discovered in Egyptian tombs and in mummies. There is one mummy-case taken from Thebes, where the mummy was wrapped in leather. (ca 900 B.C.) There is also a collection of Coptic leather belts and girdles dating from the 5th to the 7th Centuries, as well as several similar ones dating from mediaeval times in Europe. One of the finest single exhibits is an Italian ornamented shield of the 16th Century. Besides this, there is a leather canteen belonging to Napoleon I., a costly case for holding the royal crown, dagger sheaths caskets of painted leather from Spain, a trunk belonging to the Medici family, a toilette case of Marie de Medici Queen of France with her monogram dated 1610, a leather elephant made by the bookbinder to the court of Louis XIV as a present to the little Dauphin, afterward Louis XV, and a number of valuable old leather boxes and book-bindings from the libraries of Francis I., Louis XIV., and Mary Queen of Scots.

### Unique Collection Of Belts

The collection of ornamental leather belts, girdles, and shoulder-straps in the Offenbach Museum is the largest in the world. Perhaps the finest exhibits are those of the various styles of Upper Bavarian and Tyrolean belts with their beautiful embroidery work and gay coloured straps and buckle-fasteners. Every village, almost, in these regions has its own characteristic ornamented belt which is a distinct part of the peasant's folk-costume. The Hungarian leather jackets and breeches are interesting, especially the wonderfully ornamented shepherds' cloaks. There is large assortment of leather articles from Mexico, Africa, North and South America Central Asia, and the South Seas. Among the exhibits we find "head-trophies" from the Amazones, mummified heads of Maori chiefs, scalps of the Dakotah Indians. and the leather coats. breeches. and mocassins of the American Indian tribes of the prairies.

### Shadow Marionette Theaters Of Far East

A very interesting collection is that of the quaint leather figures used as silhouettes in the pantomime theatres popular in Siam and other countries of Eastern Asia in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The collection consists of 100 figures of all sizes, some of them over six feet high, and requiring a whole buffalo hide to make them. These "Shadow Plays" were usually given on the occasion of some important public event, such as the funeral of a prominent personality. One of these ceremonies is described in the Indian epic "Ramayana." The Museum also possesses a collection of pantomime theatre characters cut out of leather, but used in the daylight rather as shadow pantomime. These are gilded and painted in bright colours instead of being only black. The Chinese "Shadow-Pantomime" theatre "troup", now also on view in the Museum, consists of more than 1300 figures, together with a full set of scenery and stage fixtures, the entire lot being cut from asses hide. These figures are made with movable joints and can have their heads "changed" for various roles. In the joints of their arms and legs, smallbits of buffalo-horn are fixed to hold the joints together and to make them movable. This old Chinese "shadow-pantomime" dates from the time of Emperor Kien-Lung, and a performance was given to celebrate his 80th birthday in 1730. The Museum also has a Chinese pantomime theatre set of more modern origin, consisting of 2300 "characters" and complete stage settings. It is planned in the near future to reproduce some of the old Chinese and Siamese "shadow-pantomime" productions using the original old figure. In the remaining exhibition rooms of the Offenbach Museum are collections of leather articles to give an idea of the progress of the leather industry from the 18th Century to the present day, together with the technical development of leather manufacture. (I.R.I.B.)

## STAR FLASHES

*by BRUNO*

MEASUREMENTS USED 20 YEARS AGO BY ZIEGFELD TO JUDGE LEG PERFECTION ARE STILL FOLLOWED IN SELECTING GIRLS FOR CHORUS WORK -
ANKLE 8 IN.
KNEE 13¼ IN.
SHOE SIZE 5½
CALF 12¾ IN.
THIGH 18 IN.
LAURENCE OLIVER, REQUIRED TO AGE FROM 17 TO 55 IN "WUTHERING HEIGHTS", FOUND THE CAMERA DEMANDED HE WEAR THE MOST MAKE-UP WHEN HE WAS PORTRAYING HIS OWN AGE.'
DIRECTORS OF WESTERN FILMS NO LONGER LET INDIANS GREET WHITES WITH THE CUSTOMARY UPRAISED ARM ..... TOO MUCH LIKE A NAZI SALUTE!
Beano
4-19

## *REJECTED STATUE UNVEILED AFTER 40 YEARS*

Rodin's statue of Honore de Balzac, which was rejected by the city officials of Paris forty years ago, was unveiled on July 1 in the heart of Montparnasse in the presence of government officials and descendants of Emile Zola, who had headed the statue committee.

The statue, now accepted by Paris from a committee of 300 French artists and writers, was first ordered in 1891 by Zola, who asked Rodin to have it ready for unveiling May 1, 1893. Rodin did not finish the work until 1898.

When exhibited the statue caused such a storm of opposition from persons who found it unconventional that its erection was delayed. The thirteen-foot statue stands on a granite pedestal at the intersection of the Boulevards Montparnasse and Raspail.

## *"SPIRITED" WORDS FROM A SCOT*

Giving evidence at Windsor Court on behalf of a fellow-soldier, a Scots Guardsman said this:

"My friend did not drink any more whisky than I did.

"Unfortunately he is not a Scotsman, but an Englishman who has the honour and privilege to serve in a Scottish regiment.

"If he had been a Scotsman he would have taken his whisky better."

*DOUGHTY CHAMPION OF INDIANS OVERSEAS*

Swami Bhawani Dayal

# Swami Bhawani Dayal

## Life Story Of Well-Known South African Indian Leader

(By MR. ABDUL QUAIYUM ANSARI, Vice-President of the All-India Momin Conference and President of the Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul-Momineen)

Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi is a name well-known to those who have had anything to do with the question of Indians abroad. He can be easily ranked among those few great Indians who have dedicated their noble and valued lives in the cause of their country and countrymen. He is truly an embodiment of service and sacrifice and has, since a very early age, devoted all his time and energy in rendering greatest possible service to the Indian people settled overseas and has been successful in bettering their lot to a great extent.

The Swami is a gifted and powerful speaker; and as a writer he is almost unsurpassed in style. He is well-known as an author and journalist. He has written about a dozen useful books in Hindi on the problem of overseas Indians and on other subjects and has ably edited at various times almost half a dozen important and influential Hindi newspapers in South Africa as well as India. Swamiji's services to the Hindi language are really very great and his name will surely go down in history as one who made Hindi what it is today in South Africa.

He is an ardent and true nationalist, a zealous and sincere worker in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, a patriot of the first rank and a strong believer in the creed of the complete independence for India.

### Early Struggle In S. Africa

Swami Bhawani Dayal was born in the city of Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, on September 10, 1892. He came over to India with his father, Babu Jairam Singh, President of the Transvaal Indian Association, for the first time in the year 1904. He acquired his early education partly in Transvaal and partly in his own village, Bahuara, in Shahabad District of Bihar Province. In 1910 he married Shrimati Jagrani Devi, a talented lady, who in later life, proved very helpful to her husband in his public career. After his father's death in 1911, the Swami decided to return to South Africa with his family and reached the shores of Natal by the end of 1912. At first he was refused entry into the country in view of certain unjust and discriminative laws and kept detained for a few days on board the ship, but subsequently, though only after a great deal of inconvenience and trouble had been caused to him, the Union Govrnment allowed him and his family to land.

### Imprisoned With Wife And Child

Even before his arrival in South Africa discontent had been brewing there due to cruel and inhuman treatment being accorded to the Indian settlers by the Government of the Union of South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi who had taken up the Indian cause, as a remedy to all injustices, started the Passive Resistance Movement in September 1913, and, as a consequence, a very large number of Indians were sent to gaol. Swamiji, who had come in early contact with the Mahatma, also joined him and courted arrest. So, too did his patriotic and brave wife and she was sent to prison with her baby. The Swami, meanwhile, organised the famous Great Indian Strike, unprecedented in the annals of South Africa, and was consequently imprisoned for three months.

Swamiji visited India for the second time in 1919 and requested the South African Indians at the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Amritsar ably putting the case of overseas Indians before that great representative assemblage. After making a strenuous tour of India for arousing sympathy of Indian people for their plighted brethren abroad, he returned to South Africa in 1920.

In 1921, Swamiji with the aid of his colleagues revived the defunct Natal Indian Congress, the first political creation of Mahatma Gandhi, and was elected its Vice-President.

### Death Of Wife

Swamiji got a rude shock in 1922 by the death of his dear and dutiful wife, who had been his constant and helpful companion in all his public activities. He came over to India again in the same year and attended the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Gaya as a representative of the Natal Indian Congress. After spending full six months in India, where during this period by delivering numerous forceful speeches he was mainly responsible in arousing the national consciousess of the people in connection with the non-violent non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi for the attainment of freedom for India, Swamiji returned to South Africa

In 1925 Swamiji accompanied a deputation, of which he was a most important and influential member, sent to India by the South African Indian Congress to seek the intervention of the Government of India and the Indian people in the cruel and unjust persecution of their nationals by the Union Government with a view to driving out the Indian settlers. He, along with the other members of the deputation, after interviewing Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and explaining to him the sad plight of Indians in South Africa, attended the annual session of the Indian National Congress being held at Cawnpore. Here also the Swami very ably and vigorously put the case of South African Indians. As a result of all this the Government of India took a firm stand against the Union Government's anti-Indian measures and ultimately an agreement favourable to Indians was concluded between the two Governments.

During his stay in India, Swamiji founded, in 1926 "The Pravasi-Bhawan" consisting of a school and a Library, in his own village in Bihar.

### Becomes A Sanyasi

The next year Swami formally admitted in the noble order of Sanyasis; and he decided to devote the rest of his life solely to the service of mankind.

On his return to Natal in 1927 he engaged himself for over a couple of years mainly in the work of social and educational uplift of Indians in South Africa.

He again arrived in India at the end of 1929. It was the time when Mahatma Gandhi was preparing for launching his second non-violent battle for freeing India. Swamiji, unflinching patriot that he is, could not remain silent. He joined the movement, which actually started in 1930, and was elected President of the Shahabad District Congress Committee. He now threw himself heart and soul in the struggle, was arrested, charged under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, for delivering seditious speeches and, finally, sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of three hundred rupees or in default, six months more. He was, however set free only after a period of twelve months as a result of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. He had been elected to preside over the first Indian Overseas Conference but could not attend its deliberation on account of his incarceration.

### Report On Condition Of Indians In Africa

In 1931, soon after his release, Swamiji presided over two very important conferences, viz., the All-India Hindi Editors' Conference held in Calcutta and the Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. During his stay in India, a most important thing which he did was to successfully press the Government of India to appoint a commission to make an enquiry regarding the pitiable condition of a large number of Indians repatriated from South Africa under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. Not content with this, Swamiji, himself, made investigation and enquiry into the matter for which he made a tour almost throughout India by taking great pains and produced a marvellous report based upon his personal knowledge of the subject. This report created a stir in India and abroad and was made a basis of discussion at the Capetown Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and South Africa.

Swamiji returned to South Africa in 1933. He was appointed in 1935 a Commissioner of Oaths by the Governor-General of South Africa, a rate distinction for Indians; and had also acted for sometime as an honorary Indian Probation Officer in Durban Court.

At the end of 1935 he had again to pay a visit to India in the unique capacity of the special sole representative of the South African Indian Congress to ventilate grievances of the Indian Settlers, before the people and the Government of India regarding fresh persecutions of Indians started by enacting anti-Indian Legislations. Having achieved a considerable success in his noble mission he returned to South Africa in the middle of the next year. Before his departure he had an opportunity to participate and speak in the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.

### President Of Natal Congress

Swami Bhawani Dayal has been elected president of the Natal Indian Congress in 1938. Since he has done so much in the direction of popularising, organising and strengthening the Congress that people have paid glowing tributes to his energetic work even when his term of office has not been over. As a result the Congress h become such a mass organisation and a mighty force, as it has never been in the past; and a new awakening and a new zeal is discernible in the Indian Community of South Africa to-day.

Before, however, the Swami could give the finishing touches to the various schemes launched under his eventful presidential regime and before he was able to consolidate the work of organisation he had begun, he was asked to proceed to India, as representative of South African Indian Congress for enlisting sympathy and support of the Indian people by arousing public opinion in this country against the Union Governments barbarous proposals of segregating Indian settlers. Swamiji, consequently, arrived in Bombay in March 1939 and has since met several important Indian personages as well as officials of the Government of India and addressed many huge public meetings at various places, including Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Patna in this connection.

He proposes to stay in India till August next and meanwhile would be touring every Indian province with a view to enlisting sympathy and support for the Indian Settlers in South Africa in their grim struggle against the segregation proposals of the Union Government.

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The visitor to the village was curious about the meaning of a broad black mark close to the eaves of the oldest inhabitant's cottage.

"What does that mark stand for?" he asked.

"Oh, that was the height of the water in the big flood of 1893."

"Never! Why, the whole village and countryside must have been yards under water."

"Well, it used to be about two feet off the ground, but as both kept rubbing it out, us had to put it higher."

* * * *

"Did you hear about Robinson? His wife left him last week".

"Yes, I know. And he backed three winners yesterday, too".

# A Short Story

# Monkeys On Exhibition

By ADI K. SETT

He sat on his haunches, his right foreleg stuck under his chin, his little red eyes blinking into space, quite oblivious of the chattering, grinning street urchins who sat in a semi-circle in front of him. They prodded him with thin canes, banteringly, and called him by all sorts of names, sometimes giving him pats on his body which were almost like slaps. But Dinku, the exhibition monkey, took no notice of his admirers. He was quite used to them.

He sat, brooding, thinking of that fateful day which was the beginning of his slavery, he had been decoyed by luscious fruits and trapped by a couple of professionals. Dinku was a baby then, just past that period when it was not required of his mother to carry him about everywhere, stuck around her stomach, like a ball. He was roaming the woods in company with other monkeys of his age when the sight and the smell of those rich fruits sealed his doom. Three monkeys out of the company were caught by subtle means. Dinku's forelegs were trapped in a noose. Utterly bewildered, he had squealed with fright, twisting and turning frantically, but the grip of the stout rope had tightened more and more with every movement of his. The trappers had not given him any chance of a self-rescue or of being rescued by other monkeys, for he was bundled into a basket along with the other two captives and whirled away. Even now little Dinku could remember the screams of his mother.

He was brought to a city and in due time sold to a 'madari' or a mendicant magician. At the very first sight, he loathed the city, with its noise and bustle and the jostling crowds on the narrow pavements which made walking so difficult for one so used to the free, open spaces. Monstrous objects kept continually moving to and fro and thoroughly bewildered him. And then there were very few open spaces or trees in this city. In any case, the poor monkey would have had no chance of enjoying himself on the maidan or the trees, for he was perpetually chained. And so began the little beast's slavery.

He genuinely pined and fretted for his former life, wild and free, in the jungles, and longed for a sight of those purple hills, which bordered his home. He remembered, with animal affection, how his mother had tended him and fed him until he could leave for close guardianship. And then she had been proud of him, watching every movement of his, from a distance, reproving him or encouraging him with little grunts till he could be left to fend for himself independently. He foraged for food with baby monkeys, each one competing to cram the greatest amount in his mouth. Those, indeed, were exciting times and his little eyes were filled with hot tears of rage at his present impotency.

Quietly, yet persistently, he took no notice of the tit-bits offered him by the laughing children or of their prods or slaps, for he was thinking, with great fondness, of two ageless monkeys, the Methuselahs, the chiefs of the tribe. To all the monkeys, they were known as just Grandpa and Grandma. They led the tribe in their migratory expeditions or when foraging was difficult or fraught with dangers of the unknown, deep jungles. They settled all disputes regarding food. Their judgment was always precise and swift. When a squabble arose among the monkeys as to their just share in food, one of the Chiefs always snapped it up. Their enemies were those black faced devils with the silver grey bodies There was constant jealousy and distrust between the different tribes. Dinku had not experienced much of the terrors of the jungle at night. Seemingly secure in their tree top homes, there was always the insistent and lurking danger of panthers, pouncing on the monkeys, while in their sleep or of snakes slithering up to them. Nor had Dinku had a fair share of the rigours of the monsoon or the seasonal severe spells of cold, for he had been made a captive while so young but he felt quite sure that all this, in its worst aspect, was just bliss compared to this horrid slavery

To forage the homes and the fields of the villagers were the monkey's most exciting reminiscences. They would go in little troops to the fields and denude them very quickly, not taking any notice of the terrifying scarecrows propped up by the ryots at regular intervals, for they had got so used to them! Or they would charge into the huts of the villagers and risk being beaten or caught by them. Sometimes the villagers wreaked vengeance on them by giving them powdered chillies mixed in their food so that the monkeys choked almost to death or by tricky means they stuck large leaves to their bodies or worst of all—an act, which brought great humiliation and shame on a monkey—by cutting off his tail! Such an unfortunate one was always looked down by the tribe. The greatest thrill in such expeditions lay in the evasion of a beating or a capture by leaping on to the nearest tree. Dinku remembered, with a taut feeling in his heart, how he leapt into space from one part of a tree to another. Every leap of his had made him better until, his practised agility and nimbleness, could have stood comparison with the most "finished" trapeze performer. And now he believed he had forgotten how to climb trees or how to leap from one to another, for all he had been allowed to climb was the stout pole to which he was always tied when he was supposed to be resting and that was not for long. But, the natural urge in him to climb trees was so strong that almost daily he would climb up to his pole and then slither down, much to the merriment of the onlookers, until sheer exhaustion put an end to this self-torment. Oh, if he could only leap back to his jungle home!

The 'madari' had christened the little monkey by the name of Dinku and he was made to answer that name and to obey easy commands. At first the 'madari' gave enough to eat to the monkey and kept him in comparative comfort, forcing an attachment towards him. But Dinku was always fretting for his jungle home and for his people. Then began the actual task of training the monkey for exhibition purposes. The man was cruel to the animal from his very inception. He was not given any food. Blows from a dreaded bamboo stick descended on the monkey in great profusion. Sick and weak with hunger, terrified and weary with the blows, he was taught to perform certain tricks and forced to repeat them in quick succession. He was trained to beg for his food on his hind legs, his forelegs held out in a supplicating attitude; in the same way he was taught to walk around the room, with a small brass platter held out in his right foreleg—for that was how Dinku was later on to beg for alms after the conclusion of every performance. Then he was made to somersault and the number of somersaults and the agility increased with studied precision. To jump through a loop, to stand on his head, to sham death, to lie perfectly still on the ground—that was the premier part of his repertoire. At times when his master was not well paid by the onlookers, he just put it down to Dinku's bad or indifferent performance and the little fellow met with a shower of blows and kicks. As an extra punishment, the 'madari' did not dole out to him even the meagre food which was the monkey's daily share. Sometimes even the audience was cruel to the animal, half banteringly kicking him or throwing stones at him or giving him food, which made him choke and splutter and hot tears to film his eyes. While performing, Dinku was always clothed in a two-piece suit and when he stood on his hind legs, his faded and dirty little coat and trousers evoked merciless laughter from the audiences.

The 'madari' scraped enough money to buy a female monkey, for he very wisely judged that a pair of performing monkeys would attract more public atten-

(Continued On Page 53)

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# Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

## SUGGESTIONS, PRACTICAL AND IMPRACTICAL, ON CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In my last article on the Board of control for Cricket in India, I made only passing references to some of the questions discussed by it. As they are very important, I propose to discuss them in greater detail in course of this article. The first and foremost is the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy. It is a matter of satisfaction to all that the Board of control decided to continue it this year. There was a fear that they might abandon it owing to the losses incurred by the contending associations every year. The M.-C.C. visit next cold weather was a good excuse to postpone it, this year at any rate. But everybody agreed that the Tournament should be continued, despite the losses. I feel so happy to see that most people have now realised the importance and vital necessity of this competition. As years pass on, people are sure to accept it as the premier cricket festival of the country.

### A SERIOUS HANDICAP

I notice from the Draw that all the twenty-one affiliated provincial and State associations have entered the lists for the Ranji Trophy. On paper it looks a grand thing and it speaks volumes about the sporting and enterprising spirit of these bodies. But, as I have repeatedly pointed out, these excessive divisions do not go to strengthen the provincial associations or to enhance the interest of the Tournament. They only help to increase the cost of the competition for each of the affiliated bodies which they can ill-afford to bear. Last year there was a talk of amalgamating the Western India States with Gujarat, and Northern India with Southern Punjab. Evidently it has fallen through. I earnestly hope that in the interest of the Tournament, the talks will be continued until the result is achieved.

### AMALGAMATED

It may be an excellent thing to have a large number of associations to compete in the All-India Championships. It give chances to more players to come into the lime-light. But it would serve no useful purpose to the aspirants if they enter the arena a little too early. That is sure to do them more harm than good. It would, therefore, be in the best interests of the associations and players themselves to combine until such time as they can stand on their own legs and give a creditable show of themselves. The Associations named above, as well as Maharashtra and Mysore would do well to join hands with their neighbours like Bombay and Madras. They may separate again when they are capable of meeting every demand with perfect confidence and faith.

### STRETCHED TOO FAR

Another point I should like to remark in connection with this Tournament is the time-limit. The idea of having the Zone matches completed by December 21 is a good one. But I fail to understand why the semi-finals should be delayed till January 21 and the final till the end of February. It is a well-known fact that all interest in cricket ceases after January—for the public at any rate. Hockey and Tennis take its place. It is, therefore, no use prolonging the season too far. Fancy the first match of the season being played at the beginning of June and the last of it at the end of February—occupying a period of nine months. Anybody would get tired of it. I have repeatedly suggested in these columns that the season should begin not earlier than August and end not later than January. Even then we shall have six months of cricket. Not even the greatest enthusiast can grumble at that. Let us have a definite and clear-cut season for each game, for heaven's sake!

### PROFESSIONALISM

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Control has made certain recommendations on professionalism in India. It is satisfactory to note that in view of the Committee there should be no distinction social or otherwise, between a professional and an amateur in Indian Cricket. This view has been already accepted—though in an indirect way—by the Board of Control and other cricketing bodies in India, when they allowed Amar Singh and Amarnath, the two professional players now in this country the same status and position as they permitted to the amateurs. There is no reason why we should be snobbish enough to make a distinction between a player who can afford to play the game only for the love of it and another who cannot but make an honest living out of it.

### SCALE OF PAYMENTS

The Sub-Committee has recommended the following scale of payment for professionals:—Rs. 100 per match in the Cricket Championship of India, Rs. 200 per match for All-India trials and representative fixtures played under the auspices of the Board of Control, and Rs. 300 per match for Tests in India.

As for foreign tours, it is recommended that all players, whether amateur or professional, should receive a kit allowance up to Rs. 300. Allowances on board the steamer and during the tour should be the same for amateurs and professionals apart from any fixed sum that may be paid to the former for incidental expenses. Professionals should be paid £150 in addition while away from India.

### LEAVE IT TO PROVINCES

I cannot say that I agree with all the above recommendations. While it is conceded on all hands that some payments should be made to those who take up cricket as a profession, the suggestion of a flat rate for everybody is hardly justifiable. There is bound to be some difference between the top-notchers and the low-rankers, as it exists everywhere. Once professionalism is ushered in, the question of payment will settle itself on the basis of supply and demand. But the most vital point at this stage is for us to find the money to support professionalism. It is impossible for the Board of Control and to provincial associations to foot the bill in the manner suggested by the Sub-Committee. To my mind, the Board of Control should now accept professionalism in principle, and leave to the provinces to support it as best as they can.

### UMPIRING

Regarding umpiring in India, another Sub-Committee suggested that the Board of Control should appoint at its annual general meeting an umpires' Sub-Committee to control and direct umpiring in India and co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies in this connection. It is urged upon the affiliated bodies to hold regular examinations—oral, written and practical—every year and send up the names of the successful candidates to the Board of Control for record. If any of them is willing to become a professional umpire, he should be so mentioned. The Board of Control should then form an All-India panel of umpires. It is further recommended by the Committee that only those umpires who are on the lists should be allowed to officiate in matches under the control of the Board and its affiliated bodies.

### EXPENSES AGAIN

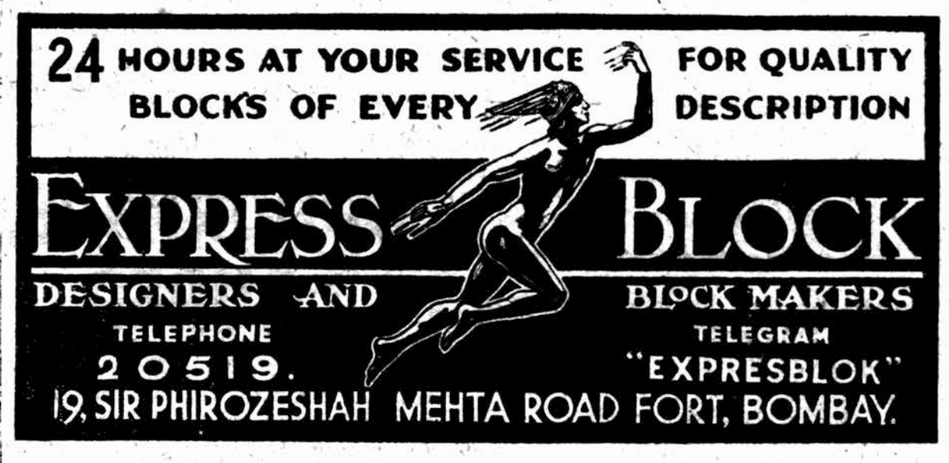
Then comes the question of expenses. It is suggested that amateur umpires should be allowed first class train fare and boarding and lodging expenses upto Rs. 15 per day in connection with Test matches and second class train fare and Rs. 15 per day for boarding and lodging in connection with Ranji Trophy and other matches. The professional umpires should be allowed the same scales of train fare and boarding and lodging expenses, together with a fee of Rs. 50 per day for Test matches and Rs. 20 per day for other matches. In addition to above the umpires should be paid Rs. 10 per day during the journey.

### TIME FOR ACTION

The proposal for examining the umpires before allowing them to officiate in a match is a sound one. It has been ventilated in these columns times without number. To compile a list of passed umpires, classify them and form an All-India panel is a step in the right direction. The talk has been in the air for a long time but inefficient umpiring has been going on. It is high time the Board of Control and the affiliated associations made a definite start.

### NO SNUBBERY, PLEASE!

As for the scales of travelling and other expenses and the fees for professionals, I am afraid they are a bit too high under the present financial conditions of Indian cricket. In any case I do not see any reason why umpires and players should charge first class train fare. When our Ministers travel second class, and hockey and football players travel in lower classes, our cricketers should emulate their examples and help the growth of Indian cricket by keeping down needless expenses.

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## *UPLIFT OF HILL TRIBES*

### *Appeal For Financial Support*

Sjt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the All-India State's People's Conference has issued the following appeal to the Press:—

The hilly area between the railway line Dohad and Rutlam is surrounded by the Indian States, Gwalior, Sailana, Dhar, Jaora, Barwani, Rutlam, Jhabua, Kushalgarh, Jobat, Alirajpur, Dungarpur, Banswara, etc., where the condition of the aboriginal and hill tribes (who are generally peasants) is worse than that of animals. These States are not taking any steps for ending the hardships of these tribes and doing nothing for their welfare. The Bombay Government had made an official enquiry into the conditions of the aboriginal and hill tribes by the Starte Committee in 1929 and the Governor-General in Council through Mr. D. Symington. The Starte Committee and Mr. Symington have suggested various recommendations. Deploring the backwardness of these tribes in the sphere of education, they have recommended compulsory primary education and it is hoped that these recommendations will be implemented by the Congress Ministry and the Governor in-Council at the earliest opportunity.

Apart from this the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad under the Presidentship of Sit. A. V. Thakkar and other institutions are doing first-class missionary work for the upliftment of the hill tribes in the Bombay Presidency.

The Central India States' People's Conference is concentrating on the abolition of Beggar (Forced Labour) and all illegal exactions, reduction of land revenue and establishment of the Rule of Law in the above hilly area. It is a fact that no real progress can come to the small State so long as they do not become parts of much larger [illegible] it is necessary that the activities of such societies, as Dingar Vidyapith Bamnia, (Holkar State) which is doing first-class missionary work specially of social uplift and spread of education, be encouraged and supported by the public. In this big area of hilly tribes, where a number of different types of missionary institutions (Christian Missions) armed with strong finance and support of the Political Department and Feudalism, are carrying on social activities for the last 50 years for converting the hilly tribes; the Dungar Vidyapith of Bamnia Holkar State is working for the social and educational upliftment of the hilly tribes of this area for the last 2 years.

The Jain Muni Shree Nanchandraji Maharaj knows well the condition of these hilly tribes and is taking keen interest in the activities of the B. Vidyapith. From the beginning he has encouraged the workers and Seth Jethalal Ramji of Bombay [illegible] institution. Seth Chandulal Keshavlal of Petlad has donated Rs. 500 for the construction of the Ashram, but the institution is badly in need of money as it conducts six village schools and 1 Boarding Ashram where the students of these hilly tribes (Bhils, etc.) are educated in Hindi, etc., for the higher examinations of Wardha and Allahabad.

Day before yesterday the Vidya Pith Bhil Students celebrated 'Tilak Jayanti' and have appealed to the people for financial help. Under such circumstances I appeal to the general public to help financially or through grain clothes etc. to the Dungar Vidyapith Bamnia. The Vidyapith Ashram is situated on the B.B. & C.I. Railway Station, Bamnia between Rutlam and Dohad.

## Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ibrahim I. Khan was placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving. The accused was arrested yesterday night and released on bail.

The police, in applying for an extension of the bail period stated that the accused who was driving a car along Queens Road, attempted to overtake a motor cycle and in doing so the mudguard of the car collided with the motor cycle. The cyclist was thrown out and received serious injuries. He was then removed to the G. T. Hospital. A woman, who was crossing the road also received injuries.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail.

### *Child's Fatal Fall From Second Floor*

Fizzubai Mohomedalli (6) who sustained severe injuries due to a fall from the 2nd floor of a building in Mandvi, Koliwada, died in the G. T. Hospital on Friday last.

A verdict of death by fracture of the vault and base of skull due to accidental fall was recorded by the Bombay Coroner at an inquest held to-day on her body.

## MAZAGAON PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE RETIRES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, retires from his services to-day. His work was commended by several members of the Bar, who praised his courtesy and impartiality.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, on behalf of the members of the Bar said that lawyers as well as the public had complete confidence in Mr. Manker. This was due to the fact that Mr. Manker took down details of evidence and considered every case impartially.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Desai.

Replying Mr. Manker, thanked the speakers for their fine sentiments about him.

## GAWD SARASWAT NAVJIVAN SABHA

A meeting of the General Body of the Gowd Saraswath Navjivan Sabha was held on Sunday at Gamdevi, Mr. H. S. Kamath was in the chair.

The report of the working of the last four months was read by the Secretary of the Sabha and many resolutions were passed on the meeting ended with the presidential address.

Mr. H. S. Kamath in the course of his speech, expressed his pleasure to find the number of members increase every day and also to learn that some more Societies are started under different names but having most of the objects almost similar to ours thus bringing the communities [illegible] and women as near as possible mentally, physically and socially. But it would have been better if by some way or other all these Societies joined hands together to form a solid Saraswath Sangha.

Under the Prolonged Trade Agreement with the Soviet Union the Soviet will buy a minimum of 8 million sterling worth of American goods during the next twelve months. The United States will accord the Soviet Union the same tariff reductions as the countries with which the United States has trade agreements.—Reuter.

# "Spirit Of Craigie-Arita Agreement Undermined"

## Reaction To Speeches Of Premier & Halifax

### FEAR OF CONFERENCE BREAKING UP?

TOKYO: August 5.

**THE TIENTSIN CONFERENCE WHICH HAS NOT MET SINCE AUGUST 1, IS EXPECTED TO RESUME ON MONDAY, ACCORDING TO THE DOMEI AGENCY, WHEN BRITISH OBSERVATIONS ON SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE'S LATEST REPORTS, IT IS HOPED, WOULD BE RECEIVED.**

**REACTION TO SPEECHES**

**The speeches of Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain have created a bad impression among the Japanese army delegates from Tientsin, who are doubtful if the Conference can usefully be continued. They argue that the spirit of the Craigie-Arita Agreement has been undermined, and suggest that the British Government by delaying the instructions to Sir Robert Craigie, are playing for time.**

**JAPAN TO TAKE ACTION?**

IT IS ASSERTED THAT, IF THIS METHOD IS PERSISTED IN, THE JAPANESE ARMY IN NORTH CHINA WILL BE FORCED TO TAKE ACTION TO ENSURE ITS SECURITY.—Reuter.

### STALEMATE AT R. T. CONFERENCE

MAIN LINES OF AGREEMENT DECIDED?

Tokyo.—The main lines of agreement on the questions of maintenance of peace and order in Tientsin were decided upon at a meeting in Tokyo, between representatives of the British and the Japanese Governments, according to the Domei Agency report, which quotes the "Japan Times."

Major Herbert, the British Consul at Tientsin, represented Britain, and Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, represented Japan.

STALEMATE AT R. T. CONFERENCE

The newspaper states that an agreement reached is preparatory to the drafting of a written agreement to be exchanged between the two Governments. It adds no instructions have yet been received by Sir Robert Craigie from the British Government concerning economic issues, which caused a stalemate at the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

### *TIENTSIN BLOCKADE TIGHTENED*

#### *Residents Rely Mostly On Tinned Food*

TIENTSIN, August 5.

**THE BLOCKADE OF THE BRITISH CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN HAS BEEN RIGOROUSLY TIGHTENED, PRESUMABLY AS A REACTION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**No meat is available in the Concession market and people trying to bring even half a pound of meat into the Concession have been refused admittance.**

**The only foodstuffs available in the market are cabbage, potatoes, onions, all of which are of inferior quality.**

**It has been impossible to obtain fish for some time.**

**Residents of the Concession have been forced to rely on tinned supplies, but they are not certain how long the available stocks will last. The situation is considered serious.**

**It is revealed that the demonstrators, who attacked the staff quarters of the International Export Company, had previously attacked the office of Messrs Butterfield and Swire, intimidated their Chinese clerks and smashed windows and furniture.**

**It is stated that the authorities did not attempt to stop the rioters who were composed of about two hundred Chinese who travelled openly through the streets in lorries.—Reuter.**

### JAPAN UNPERTURBED

#### "Britain Free To Dispose Of Her Navy, As She Pleases!"

TOKYO, Aug. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Britain might have to send a fleet to the Far East is taken calmly in Japanese naval circles whose only comment was "Britain is free to dispose of her navy as she pleases."—Reuter.

### PREMIER'S STATEMENT "CONCILIATORY"

#### Favourable Impression In Tokyo Stock Market

TOKYO, Aug. 5.

Although the Japanese army delegates attending the Anglo-Japanese Conference are reported to be annoyed at Mr. Chamberlain's statement yesterday the stock market was favourably impressed, according to the Domei Agency, which describes the statement as conciliatory. The Agency attributes gains from two to 10 sen over the whole list to Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and the request made by the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow for a speedy solution of the dispute over the Concession in North Sakhalin. The Stock Exchange apparently paid special attention to Mr. Chamberlain's comment that in view of very heavy obligations incurred by Britain in Europe he did not want to undertake the same commitments in the Far East.—Reuter

# Anglo-French-Soviet Discussions Narrow Down

## But Main Hitch Continues: Strang Returns To London

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Political issues under discussion in Moscow between Britain, France and the Soviet have so narrowed down that the services of Mr. William Strang, Chief of the Central Department of the Foreign Office, who went to Russia to assist the Ambassador Sir William Seeds are no longer necessary here. Mr. Strang is accordingly returning to London next week.

MAIN HITCH CONTINUES.

**(Later).—It is learnt that Mr. Strang is flying to London on Monday, and afterwards Sir William Seeds and M. Naggiar will continue the negotiations with M. Molotov.**

**Competent quarters believe that the major differences of view have been settled, but the main hitch continues to be a definition of indirect aggression.—Reuter.**

### British And French Missions In Moscow

LONDON, Aug. 5.

**BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSION LEFT FOR MOSCOW, AND WERE SEEN OFF BY M. MAISKY.**

M. Maisky shook hands warmly with the leaders of the British and French missions on arrival at the platform. They had an animated conversation while waiting for the train to leave.

Sir Reginald Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, was wearing a sprig white heather and red carnation in button-hold. He told "Reuter": "I am not authorised to say anything," and then added with a smile "when I come back perhaps."—Reuter.

### CHUNGKING RAIDED FOURTH TIME

#### Heavy Casualties Feared

CHUNGKING, Aug. 5.

Japanese bombers early this morning swept over the north-western suburbs of Chungking, where heavy bombs were levelled at whole blocks of houses on the ground. It is feared the casualties are very heavy. This is the fourth time Chungking was raided in the past week.—Reuter.

### BRITAIN IS BLUFFING THINKS JAPAN

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.

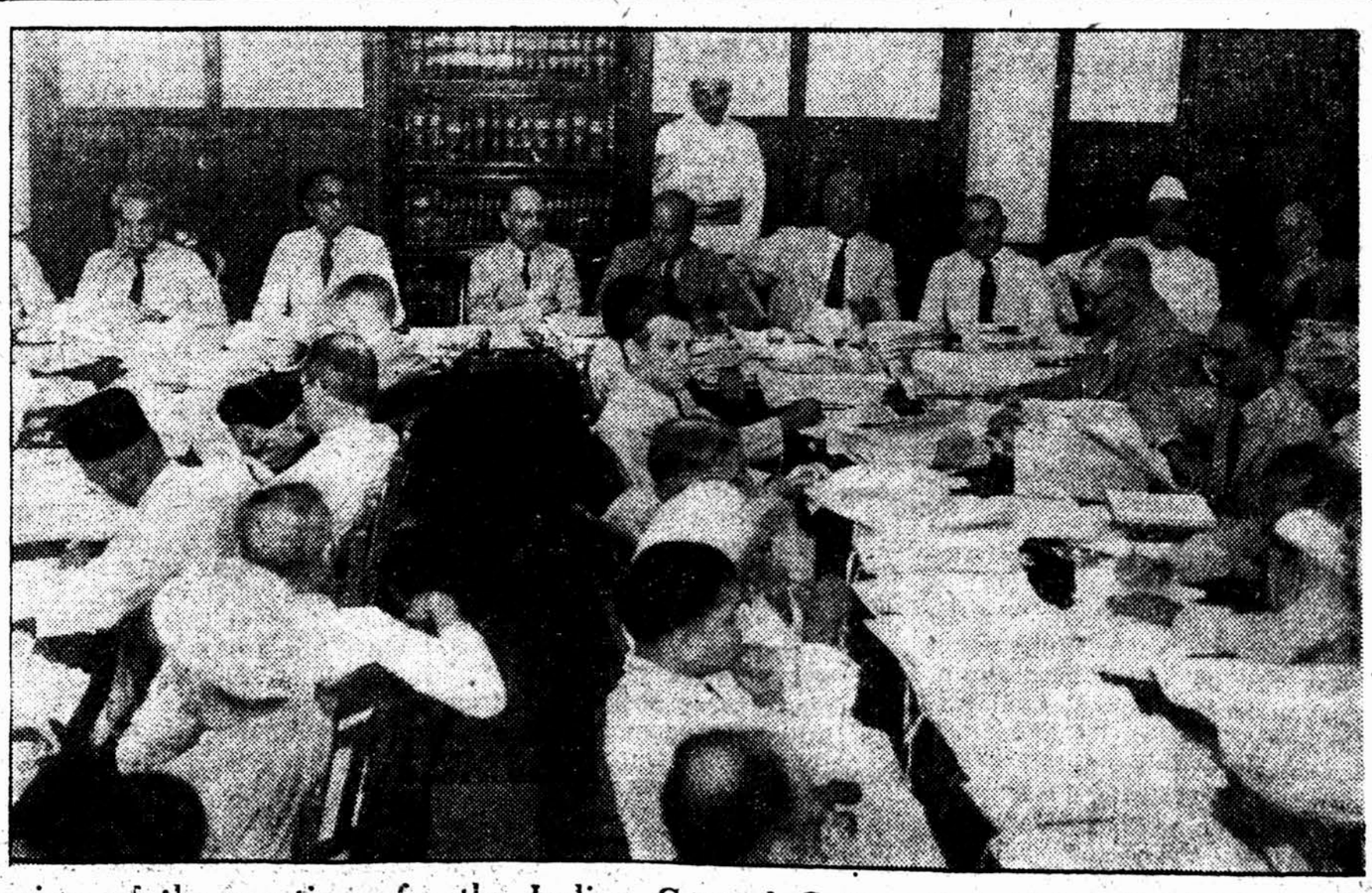
Mr. Chamberlain's warning to Japan has been featured with banner headlines in the Shanghai Press, but it was received too late for editorial comment.

Chinese nationalists greet the statement with guarded optimism while the Japanese suggest that Mr. Chamberlain is bluffing.—Reuter.

### U. S. A. TO FOLLOW ITS OWN COURSE IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, while refusing to comment specifically on Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the China situation to-day, said that the United States would map its own course in the Far East, and declared that there was no understanding between the United States and Britain for joint action in the Orient.—Reuter.



A view of the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held on Friday, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. M. Kharegat.

# RIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF CURFEW

## Salutary Effect: City Remains Quiet: Relaxation Of Order By Tuesday?

On Saturday night too the Police were as strict as ever in the observance of the Curfew Order by the public.

At the stroke of 10 anyone who happened to loiter in the notified areas was instantly marched to the nearest police station.

Cars and gharis were held up and taken to the public conveyance stand, where they were allowed to spend the rest of the night.

The sentries on duty also carried out a vigorous search of the persons found moving about after ten. Pockets of coats and jackets and even underwear were subjected to a severe examination.

The rigid severity maintained by the Police has produced a very salutary effect, and nas thus prevented recrudescence of the trouble that unfortunately broke out in the city on Tuesday.

RELAXATION BY TUESDAY?

If all goes well, it is expected that the Order will be relaxed by Tuesday next.

# MYSORE'S THREE-YEAR PLAN FOR RURAL UPLIFT

BANGALORE, August 4.

A three-year plan for the development of rural and cottage industries throughout the Mysore State at a total cost of about Rs. 1,50,000 has been launched by the Mysore Government. Most of the existing industries such as handloom weaving, black-smithy, manufacture of hardware, lacquerware and toy making, coir industry, village tanning, leather stitching, mat weaving, paper manufacture by hand, cotton rope making, tile making and pottery come within the scope of this well chalked out plan, and will be systematically and simultaneously developed all over the State within the next three years.

The year 1939-40, the first year of the working of the plan, envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 on demonstrations and other development work in this regard.—United Press.

# STOP PRESS

**BELGIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS**

LONDON: Aug. 5.

Le Zoute.—In the Belgian Golf Championships, Women's finals: Kathleen Garnham (Britain) beat Madame de Meulemeester (5 and 14).

In men's finals: J. M. Baillieu (Australian amateur), beat W. Storms (6 and 5).—Reuter.

**RLY. LINE BETWEEN TANGKU AND TATUNG**

TOKYO: August 5.

As a first step towards the realisation of the so-called Anti-Comintern route between Tokyo and Berlin, a railway line across North China between Tangku and Tatung will be built in autumn, according to the Domei Agency.

The line, which will be about 360 miles long, will be built by the North China Transport Company, in co-operation with the Japanese Railway Ministry, and will be chiefly used for transport of coal from Tatung coal-mines and iron from Kalgan Iron-mining Co.,—Reuter.

# Disappointment In Money Market

## Authorities Preparing For Loans Issues Later This Year?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Aug. 5.

**On the Money Market the prevailing ease was reinforced by disbursement of further seven million sterling Government dividends on 1|8 Reduction in yesterday's Treasury Bill allotment rate to 11|16 per cent. disappointed the market, who see in the operations of the special buyer, indications of the authorities' desire for still lower money rates, both for reasons of national economy and in preparation for the issue of loans later this year.**

**Wall-Street closed steady.**

# BOAT EXPRESS DISASTER

## Many Believed To Be Killed: 4 Bodies Recovered

LONDON, August 5.

The Isle of Arran boat express from Glasgow met with a disaster at Salcots, Ayrshire. (Scotland) this afternoon. The engine plunged down a steep embank ment dragging three carriages, which were smashed. The fireman was killed, and it is feared others also lost their lives. Rescuers are now attempting to raise the carriages and free the passengers.

4 BODIES RECOVERED.

Hitherto four bodies have been recovered. It is believed several are still missing in the wreckage. The accident occurred on the portion of the line used only for summer traffic, four of the eight coaches leaving the line.

More than 20 persons were injured, nine of whom are already in Kilmarnock Hospital, where three men were found in a serious condition.

INJURED KEPT IN MINERS' HOMES.

The other injured are in the homes of miners nearby. The train which was crowded with 400 excursionists was rounding a curve when the engine and four coaches left the rails and plunged down the embankment into the grounds of the miners' convalescent home. The engine missed the miners' home by five yards, and the first carriage telescoped into the back of the tender.

5 KILLED.

It is low learnt that five persons have been killed, (of whom three are women) in the rail disaster in Salcots, one of the injured having died on the way to hospital.—Reuter.

# *ALARMING INCREASE IN SUGAR IMPORTS*

## *Government's Sugar Customs Duty Income Grows*

(From Our Correspondent.)

*SIMLA, August 5.*

*An alarming increase in the imports of foreign sugar during the first quarter of the current financial year appears to have added to the crisis facing the industry and neither the Central nor the Provincial Governments seem to move their little fingers to remedy the situation. Imports of foreign sugar of the higher Dutch standard in June alone rise by 33 times as against the same month last year and during the three months it rose in value from Rs. 3,89,789 to Rs. 82,29,773.*

Increases were noticeably from the United Kingdom and Java. In sugar of inferior Dutch standard, the United Kingdom gained an unprecedented share in Indian imports from nil in June 1938 to the value of Rs. 1,60,958 in June 1939. The Central Government does not seem to worry since the customs revenues under sugar has increased by 110 lakhs approximately during the first quarter as against loss in excise revenue approximating to Rs. 72 lakhs.

Opinion in Simla is, firstly consumption has not gone down, secondly arbitrary increase in the price cane sugar restored by the Provincial Governments has brought about this crisis. Meanwhile, the prices of sugar are rising and imports of foreign sugar increasing inspite of the supposed world shortage of sugar.

It may also be that manufacturers are withholding stocks expecting still better prices owing to the war scare. The Sugar Conference in cold weather is expected to examine the situation which might, however, grow worse by then.

# WIRELESS STATION AT GWALIOR

GWALIOR, August 2.

Madhosagar, the airport of Gwalior, has been provided with a permanent Wireless Station costing the British Air Ministry a sum of Rs. 200,000. All the buildings at the airport have been built at the cost of the Gwalior Durbar and rented out to the offices of the Imperial Airways Post and Telegraph Department, Meteorological Department and the Burma Shell Company.

On the opening of the airport a temporary Wireless set was established and now it has been replaced by a permanent Station which will be run by the Post and Telegraph Department, the running cost of which will be met with by the Air Ministry of Great Britain.

The Station will guide the navigation of planes flying in the neighbourhood and those aeroplanes using medium wave will be particularly benefited. The Station will be in direct communication with all the Short Wave Stations in India.

# *DISBANDMENT OF PUNJAB REGIMENT IV—2*

## *Some Previous Antecedents*

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 5.

Enquiries regarding disbandment of IV—2 Punjab Regiment announced in to-days press communique reveal that this is the same regiment in which there was a shocking shooting outrage in November last in Nowshera.

It may be remembered that one sepoy, Dost Mahomed ran amuck and shot dead four British Officers, three Indian Officers and seriously wounded two British Officers.

A court of enquiry was subsequently appointed to enquire into the incident. The Commander-in-Chief's order announced early in January on the Court's report stated "the behaviour of the Quarter Guard who took no steps to apprehend murderer was highly discreditable and the enquiry has established that general discipline of the battalion left much to be desired. Necessary disciplinary action is being taken".

# BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH IN PACIFIC

## "Feasible To Despatch Battle-Squadron From Europe

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Britain's potential naval strength in the Far East is reviewed by Mr. Hector Bywater, the "Daily Telegraph" naval correspondent, following Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons.

**Mr. Bywater says that even today it will be feasible to dispatch to the Pacific, without unduly weakening our fleet in Europe, a battle squadron of sufficient strength to constitute "A Fleet in Being", the existence of which will be a deterrent to any large-scale adventure overseas by Japan.**

He adds that the British Government have definitely promised Australia that such a squadron will be sent to Singapore, if necessary. If a squadron was sent it would be joined by at least 10 cruisers from China, Australia and New Zealand, Stations and a destroyer Flotilla of 15 of our best submarines, not to mention many additional units which would be dispatched to the danger-zone from home and foreign stations.—Reuter.

# *NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK*

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, according to a telegram received by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, has agreed to the suggestion of Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Nathalal D. Parekh and Indulal Yagnik to "postpone the National Struggle Week that was to be observed from August 12 to August 18," in pursuance of a resolution of the Left Consolidation Committee, inasmuch as the All-India Working Committee of the Forward Bloc is to meet at Calcutta on August 12.

Mr. Bose will announce the new date of the National Struggle Week within the next few days.—United Press.

# *Gwalior Artist Invited By Hawaii Varsity*

GWALIOR: (By Mail).

Mr. Prabhat Niyogi, an artist in the service of the Gwalior Durbar, has been invited by the Hawaii University to exhibit his painting. Mr. Nyogi sailed for Honolulu by s.s. Strathnever on July 27 and will also visit Australia and New Zealand 'en route', where he will exhibit the paintings. He is taking with him in addition to his own, paintings by his pupils of the Scindia School as well as a few others of the celebrated artists such as Nandlal Bose, Abanindrath and O. C. Ganguly. He is likely to visit Bali, Java and Bara Dadur also. While in Hawaii Mr. Niyogi will establish contact with artists and make a study of Pacific coast art.

# Bihar's New Governor Takes Oath Of Office

RANCHI, August 5.

Sir Thomas Stewart took the oath of office of the Governorship of Bihar at 4-45, this afternoon. The Hon. Sir A. T. Harries, Chief Justice, Patna High Court, performed the swearing-in ceremony at Government House.

All the Ministers and prominent officials and non-officials were present.

Sir Maurice Hallett and Lady Hallett left for Allahabad 'en route' to England by Air.—A. P.

# INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

## Plea For Pact On Lines Of Anglo-Indian Agreement

TOKYO, Aug. 4.

A petition asking Government to include a new trade agreement with India on the lines of the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement has been adopted at a meeting of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Federation at Osaka.

The petition which has been submitted to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry also asks the Government to reduce Japanese import quota of Indian raw cotton and increase Japanese export of bordered greys.

It urges representations for ensuring that Indian tariff on Japanese piecegoods should not exceed double that of British goods.—Reuter.

# Strange Confession

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.

Katarsingh, the Indian watchman has returned safely. He states that he was captured by men in Chinese clothes who repeatedly tried to force him to admit that the British and Chinese employees of the Asiatic Petroleum Company dealt in arms on behalf of Chinese forces.

On Wednesday his arms were bound in a sack and tied over his head, and he was taken to a field where he was told he would be executed if he did not make the "confession." Just then another car drove up and the captors escaped. The new-comers who claimed to have saved his life drove him to the Japanese Gendarmeri Headquarters where he was kept until yesterday.—Reuter.

## *Turkish Army Manoeuvres*

ANKARA, Aug. 4.

All troops of Turkey's first army are to participate in large-scale manoeuvres from Aug. 15 to 21 over a forty-mile front between Kirklareli and Adrianople. There will be a march past near Adrianople on August 5 where the salute will be taken by Marshall Cakmak, the Chief of Turkish General Staff in the presence of foreign military attaches.—Reuter.

### TURKISH MANOEUVRES

ANKARA, August 5.

The area of the Turkish manoeuvres will be Eastern Thrace Region near Bulgaria.—Reuter.

## *Admiral Cunningham At Ankara*

ANKARA, Aug. 4.

Admiral Cunningham arrived with suite by special 'plane from Istanbul and was greeted by representatives of three services and Ministry of Defence. Admiral Cunningham later met the Chief of Turkish General Staff, the Minister for Defence and the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## *Kisan March In Jaipur*

JAIPUR, Aug. 4.

It is understood that about 5,000 peasants from different villages in the State will march to the residence of the Prime Minister to-morrow in order to represent their grievances against the existing "shikar" and Forest laws.—United Press.

# Roads To Poland Must Be Clear In A Week

## Nazi Orders: Mechanised Columns Of German Troops Massed Near Frontier

LONDON, Aug. 5.

**ORDERS have been given in Prague that all roads under construction or repair which lead to the Polish frontier must be completed and be ready for use by August 14, according to the 'Daily Telegraph' Prague correspondent.**

**Reliable authorities state that 150,000 German troops, many of which are fully mechanised, are concentrated at Maehrischostrau near the Polish frontier**

**A telegram from Warsaw says:**

**Poland has replied to the recent Note from the Senate protesting against the withdrawal of Polish Customs Inspectors from the Margarine factory in Danzig which resulted in the closing of the Polish market to the Factory's produce.**

M CHODAKKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN DANZIG, INFORMED THE SENATE THAT THE INSPECTORS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO RETURN ONLY IF THEY WERE GUARANTEED FREEDOM TO EXECUTE THEIR DUTIES THAT THEIR WITHDRAWAL WAS DIRECTLY DUE TO DANZIG'S INFRINGEMENT OF POLISH CUSTOMS, AND THAT NORMAL CONDITIONS WOULD BE PROMPTLY RESTORED WHEN DANZIG AUTHORITIES CHANGED THEIR ATTITUDE.

**COMMENTING ON POLAND'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW CERTAIN CONSIGNMENTS OF HERRINGS FROM THE FREE CITY TO ENTER THE COUNTRY AN OFFICIAL POLISH SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT THIS DISPUTE REMAINED UNSETTLED BECAUSE THE DANZIG AUTHORITIES HAD HITHERTO FAILED TO SEND A DELEGATE TO DISCUSS THE MATTER. HE EMPHASISED THAT ONLY HERRING CAUGHT IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE FREE CITY MIGHT BE IMPORTED INTO POLAND.**

The spokesman stated that the Polish Government was at present studying the decree recently issued in the Free City concerning the property of Jews with a view to protecting the rights of Polish Jewish citizens there.—Reuter.

## *BERLIN AIR MANOEUVRES*

### *'Red' Invaders Repulsed*

BERLIN, August 5.

"The Red" invaders (representing Soviet Russia) were repulsed by "The Blueland" war-planes during the air manoeuvres which ended yesterday, states an official report.

The Red bombers repeatedly tried and penetrated the Blueland's industrial region but were quickly located and driven back and caused little "damage". The report says that the manoeuvres were carried through quickly and without a hitch and proved that the men and machines of the German air force will stand the most severe tests.—Reuter.

## *FRENCH MEASURE TOWARDS FREER TRADE*

PARIS, August 4.

A list of 50 articles imported for French industry on which restrictions have been abolished is published in the official journal and includes several categories affecting British trade such as cotton thread, wool fabric, artificial silk fabric clothes but does not apply to agricultural products.

The French Government states that it hopes this measure towards a freer trade, which is being followed by Belgium and Luxemburg, will be followed by other nations also, but adds if unfair advantage is taken of the measure by dumping low-priced goods in competition with French goods, the Government reserves the right to re-establish quotas. -Reuter.

## NAZIS AND POLISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

### Boycott To Be Withdrawn

WARSAW, Aug. 5.

It is understood the Danzig Senate has agreed to withdraw the boycott of majority of Polish customs officials in the Free City. This follows a strongly worded note from Poland.—Reuter.

## POLAND CONTINUES MOBILISATION

### Reply To Germany's Intense Military Preparations

WARSAW, August 5.

In view of the concentrations of German troops round Southern and Western Poland, Polish mobilisation is continuing. Officers and men are being called up every few days. Mobilisation will reach the maximum strength towards the end of the month.

The "Kurjer Polski" says "Germany's military preparations are so intense and on such a large scale and the situation so strained that the watchfulness and reactions of Poland and her allies cannot fail to be awakened."—Reuter.

## German Attache Killed In 'Plane Crash

BERLIN, August 5.

Colonel von Schwele, the German Military Attache to the Embassy in Spain, was among the seven killed when a Lufthansa passenger plane crashed at Hospitales, 'en route' from Barcelona to Madrid.—Reuter.

## *ROOSEVELT'S OPPONENT, FOR PRESIDENCY.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.

Senator Tydings of Maryland became the first Democratic candidate for the Presidency to-day when he approved the movement of a local political group to launch a campaign on his behalf for nomination in 1940.

Senator Tyding's re-nomination in Maryland last autumn as a Democratic candidate for senatorship was regarded as a rebuff to President Roosevelt who had called openly for his opponent's election. —Reuter.

## BRITAIN MAKES AIR HISTORY

### Fast All-British Airmail Service To U. S. Inaugurated

LONDON, Aug. 5.

British Air history was made to-day when the "Caribou" Imperial Airways Trans-Atlantic flying boat, left Southampton waters to operate a fast all-British airmail service to America. The first stop was to be Foynes, Ireland, from whence the "Caribou" is flying to Botwood, Montreal and New York, completing the journey in 34 hours.—Reuter.

## SENATE PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The Senate passed the Deficiency Bill after approving the amendments increasing the provisions to about 189 million dollars, which is 135 million dollars more than the sum previously approved by the House of Representatives.

The Bill now goes to a joint conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Saturday for a reconciliation of the differences.—Reuter

### Commodity Credit Corporation Vote Restored

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The Senate adopted an amendment restoring the Commodity Credit Corporation vote of 119 million dollars cut from President Roosevelt's Deficiency Bill by the House of Representatives on August 3. It is stated that without the sum it was doubtful whether maize and cotton loans could have been made.—Reuter.

## *No Strike On Br. Railways Till 10th*

LONDON, Aug. 4.

There is now no question of strike action by drivers, firemen and cleaners on railways at least until Aug. 10.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen announces that the Executive of the Society will meet the companies separately in London on Aug. 10. While the Executive has not withdrawn the strike threat it is hoped it will be possible for the Society to avoid drastic action.—Reuter.

## 52 NEW WARSHIPS TO BE BUILT

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Admiralty has placed orders for the construction of 52 new warships, including 20 trawlers and 26 patrol vessels of the "Whalecatcher" type.—Reuter.

## *ST. PAUL'S STAINED GLASS NOT SHATTERED*

LONDON, August 5.

Contrary to earlier reports, valuable stained glass in St. Paul's Cathedral has not been damaged, but the explosion shattered several windows.—Reuter.

# Defects Of Trades Disputes Act

## G. K. Union Draws Attention Of Government

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes·

From August 1st, the new Industrial Disputes Act came into force and the old Conciliation Act lapsed. What is to happen to trade disputes that were pending on 31st July but could not be disposed off before the 1st of August? That was the question raised by our Union before the Chief Conciliator on 3rd August, when the dispute regarding the reduction in wages in the Simplex Mills came up for hearing.

The employers of the Simplex Mills wanted to dismiss about 120 women winders and reduce the wages of those remaining. The women struck work on 26th July last. Our Union intervened, the Labour Officer negotiated with the employer, who agreed to deter the retrenchments but refused to withdraw the cut in rates. Pending investigation in the problem of the rates, we called off the strike since retrenchment was deferred. The matter of the rates we at once took to Conciliation Court, under the Old Act on 31st July.

But when the matter came up before the Chief Conciliator, we were told that nothing could be done as the Old Act had ceased to operate.

For the first time the grave defect in the Act was found that there was no saving clause in the New Act by which disputes pending under the old Act could be taken over under the new one. Every piece of fresh legislation provides for such things, but the intelligent framers of the Act, had forgotten this simple thing. The Chief Conciliator told both the Union and the employer that he was helpless.

Under the old Conciliation Act, framed by an alien Government expressly to kill our Union and the Red influence, we could at least appear on behalf of the workers in Conciliation proceedings. Under the new Act, the gift of our Congress Government, even the old disputes on hand with us cannot be settled by us

At present, I have on hand the following three disputes.—Reduction of wages in the Simplex Mills, (2) Introduction of four looms in the Madhowji D. Mills, (3) Dismissal of a whole department in the Suryodhoy Mills. The workers as usual have come to our Union. But the new Act forces them to go to the Labour Officer. If the workers refuse to desert the Red Flag, they shall be penalised. The result will be strikes, and nothing but strikes. I am drawing the attention of the public and the Government to this, because, the Act lays down such a cumbrous procedure that the workers cannot go through it without the help of the Union.

Though we have 16,000 (sixteen thousand) members, the millowners will not recognise us, nor will the Act. So we cannot help the workers to use the Act, even though black it is.

The result is that in the next few days there is likelihood of sporadic strikes breaking out in various mills, because of the disability imposed on us by the Act and the compulsion imposed on the workers to settle disputes through none but the Labour Officer in Bombay for the next six month at least.

The deadlock can be solved if the Government and the employers mean to the Government can hold up application of the six months and percentage clause for a period of six months by which time some Union is bound to become qualified under the New Act, and the employers can give recognition to us at once.

Already the refusal of the Phoenix mill employer to re-open the mill unless the workers agree to a wage-cut and the refusal of the Government to force the hands of the employer have created a tense atmosphere. The news from Ahmedabad of a wage-cut and from Bombay of short-working has set the textile workers seriously thinking of direct action. To this major threat is added the complete dislocation caused by the situation in which settlement of even minor disputes is becoming impossible and irritating to the worker in view of the mischief of the new Act. Only last month, we were able to settle amicably the strike in the Tata Mills But even that much would now be impossible for us under the new Act.

I am drawing attention of the Government and the public to this, because, both of them, for various reasons will fail to understand the cause of the lightning strikes when they take place hereafter and will rush to the conclusion that we are inciting them for no reason. If and when the strikes come, we shall certainly conduct them, we will not desert the workers,—Act or no Act. But it will be the black Act that will be responsible for their initiation. The New Act, as it is, completely disables us from functioning as a Union (even though we are a Registered Trade Union) to represent minor Disputes, howsoever we may want to. In such circumstances, if the industry is dislocated, the employers will have to thank the Act for it as well as themselves.

## IN CAUSE OF DIGBOI STRIKERS

### People Urged To Observe August 6 As "All-India Day'

Sjt. Sudhindra Pramanik, General Secretary, Central Strike Committee and Sjt. M. A. Chowdhry, Joint Secretary, A.O.C. Labour Union Digboi, have issued the following appeal:—

It is encouraging to learn that the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has fixed August 6 as the "All-India Digboi Day" in support of the heroic struggle of the 10,000 Petroleum Workers of Assam.

The working class and all Trade Unions of India should remember on this occasion that the Digboi strike has assumed a supreme national importance as no other strike perhaps has evoked so much determined, and united opposition of the entire vested interests. Mainly alien, who are bent upon crushing this remarkable strike.

We earnestly hope that our appeal on behalf of the 10,000 strikers would be promptly responded to by all those who want to stand by the interest of the toiling millions.

# Bus Strike Arbitration Award

Award in the arbitration suit by the employees of the Bandra Bus Company against its employers has been given by Dewan Bahadur A. A. Chitre, Arbitrator in the dispute.

The award was given under the terms of the agreement arrived at between the parties on April 14 last.

The issues settled were:

(1) Whether Lotan and nine other drivers were rightly suspended or dismissed by the Company. If not, whether they were entitled to reinstatement and wages upto the date of reinstatement?

(2) Whether the demands of the Union made in their letters of March 25 and April 4 are reasonable and should be accepted in whole or in part by the Company?

(3) Whether the strike was justified in the circumstances? If so whether the strikers are entitled to their wages for the period of the strike.

(4) Whether the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding upon both the parties for a specific period and if so for what period?

(5) If any dispute arises between the parties as to the interpretation of the Award, who is to decide the issues arising therefrom?

On the first issue, the drivers were found guilty of dereliction of duty, disobedience of orders, misconduct and violation of the rules of the Company and the Directors of the Company were entitled to suspend one and to summarily dispense with the services of others and they were rightly dismissed.

On the second issue, the arbitrator decided that when an employee on the permanent staff presented himself for duty at the appointed hour, he was entitled to the full day's wage whether the Company found him work for the prescribed number of hours or not, provided always that he continued ready and willing, when called upon to discharge his duties during the prescribed period.

Any work performed in excess of 8 hours and which should be duly noted, was to be considered as overtime, not only in respect of inspectors and starters and should be paid at the rate of 1½ times his daily wages. The Company was bound to render legal aid to their employees for offences committed in the discharge of their duties except in cases where offence was committed by reason of some defect in the machinery or the rolling stock.

Each employee should be given 3 suits every 18 months. The rules regarding sick leave had been found satisfactory to the Union representatives and other grievances, the arbitrator found, had been already rectified or required no decision.

With regard to the third issue, the Company had allowed the strikers to return to work except 10 men and as the parties had agreed that there should be no victimisation, the arbitrator directed that Company should reinstate such of the drivers as had been allowed to rejoin in their respective grades as from the 15th of April 1939.

On the fourth issue, the award was to be binding on the parties for a period of 15 months from the date of the Award. Lastly, if any dispute arose between the parties as to the interpretation of the Award, the Commissioner of Labour to the Government of Bombay should be the Referee.

It will be recalled that the dismissal of Manraj Lotan, a driver employed by the company, sequel to his conviction for rash and negligent driving, was followed by the slow-running of the buses which failed to keep to the scheduled time. Between April 2 and 6, a number of drivers were either suspended or discharged for violation of one of the company's rules. The first two or three suspensions of drivers were considered as a signal for attack under the belief that the Bus Company was out for victimisation. Then followed a week's strike and the bus service was paralysed.

# 47 Arrested For Breach On Curfew

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Forty seven persons were arrested yesterday for breaches of the curfew order and the order of the Police Commissioner banning the carrying of knives and sticks.

Eight of them were arrested in the Fort area. They were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and directed to be released on bail.

Hasan Ali, who was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of contravening the Police Commissioner's order was sentenced to pay of Rs. 15/-

The accused was found in possession of a loaded stick.

The accused, pleading not guilty stated that he carried the stick in self-defence as he had been assaulted by four persons on the previous day.

## ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

### Muslim League Invites Applications

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League writes:—

Applications are invited from Muslim women candidates intending to stand on Muslim League Ticket for the vacancy caused for one reserved seat for women in the Assembly, Bombay City (Girgaum) Women's Muhammadan Urban Constituency by the death of Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji.

Applications should be lodged in the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Sharu Castle, Mahomedali Road, near Mandvi Post with the Hony. Secretary, Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani by 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th day of August, 1939.

The necessary application form can be had from the aforesaid League Office at any time during office hours.

## *EVIDENCE IN SCINDIA CASE*

"This is a very novel, very suspicious, very objectionable book and very undesirable method of keeping such an important book", Mr. B. F. Bharucha said in referring to the Minute Book of Messrs. Narottam Ltd., at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar charged Mr. Walchand Hirachand, J. P., Mr. Mansukhlal A. Master, Mr. M. D. Raote, Mr. S. J. Pandya and others of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., with falsification of accounts, criminal breach of trust, cheating and abetment in respect of certain transactions connected with the subsidiary firm of Messrs. Narottam Ltd.

The case was transferred from the Mazagaon Court to the Esplanade Police Court presided over by Mr. Oscar H. Brown.

Further hearing of the case at this stage was adjourned to 3 p. m. on Tuesday, 8th August.

The complainant appeared in person. Mr. S G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors defended the accused.

# BOMBAY and SUBURBS

## Local Engagements

### To-day

**Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 6, 1995**
**Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 19, 1358**
**Parsi: Aspandad 5, 1308.**
**Hightide: 3-00; 15-03.**
**Lowtide: 8-34; 21-22.**
**Sunrise: 6h. 14m.**
**Sunset 7h. 13m.**

ZENANA SHOW AT WEST END

There will be a Zenana Show of 'Meri Ankhe' at West End on Monday.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will speak on "The Approach to Indian Politics" at the Lunch Party arranged by the Indian Progressive Group at the Taj to-day (Sunday) at 12-30 noon

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7-0 p.m. when Mr. K. R. Olyani will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Twenty-fourth Annual General meeting of the Institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Com. S. V. Deshpande will deliver a lecture on "Capitalism and Socialism" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Chikitsaka Samooha Shirolkar High School

CITY CHAUFFEURS, PLEASE NOTE

Due to the promulgation of the Curfew Order in the City of Bombay, the meeting of the members of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers Union, which was announced for to-day (Sunday) at 10 p.m. at Jinnah Hall has been postponed for the present

SHRI GUJARATI MITRA MANDAL

The annual social gathering of 'Shri Gujarati Mitra Mandal' will be held under the presidentship of Smt. Hansaben Mehta (Parliamentary Secretary—Government of Bombay) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN-AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen a 'General Discourse' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall, (138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay).

UPNAGAR ARYA SAMAJ, VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Upnagar Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in Arya Samaj Mandir, Mahant Road, Vile Parle when Mr M. G. Mody will deliver a lecture on the removal of untouchability.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

EX-ABKARI LICENSEES, TAPPERS AND EMPLOYEES UNION

Under the auspices of the Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Kitte Bhandari Hall Gokhale Road (North) at 10 a.m. to explain the Aims and Objects of the Union.

KARWAR BHANDARI UNION

Under the auspices of the Karwar Bhandaris' Union a meeting will be held at the Hetkari Mahajan Wadi, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to consider the question of holding the session of the Bhandari Educational Conference at Karwar. Rao Bhadur S. K. Bole will preside.

## Amusements Of The Day

**EROS—"Say It In French." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**
**METRO—"Fast and Loose." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.**
**EXCELSIOR—"Confessions of A Nazi Spy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**
**REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.**
**ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m.**
**CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**
**CENTRAL—"Brandi ki Bqtal." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-15 p.m.**
**PATHE—"Honolulu." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.**
**NEW EMPIRE—"Captain Fury." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.**
**WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m.**
**LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m.**
**MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-15 and 7 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m.**
**KRISHNA — "Sapera." Daily at 4-30 and 7-15 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.**
**IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m.**
**MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palker." Daily at 4-15 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.**
**EDWARD—"Block-Heads." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.**
**OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m.**
**PLAZA—"Bari Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.**

DIGBOI STRIKE DAY

The Digboi Strike Day will be celebrated in Bombay by holding a public meeting at the Servants of India Society at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS

There will be a Rally of "A" Division Volunteers on every Sunday at the Council Hall at 4-30 p.m. All Guards and Officers must make it a point to attend the same punctually in their Uniform.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Bai Azambai of Kolhapur will entertain the members with Vocal Music.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

Venu Kala Alankara Bala Vidwan, Master T. R. Mahalingam, Flute, Sri S. Krishnaswamy (Violin), Sri K. A. Ramanathan (Disciple of Palghat Mani) Mridangam to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramji Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. T. K. Menon will move that "The acceptance of Ministries by the Congress has led to the decrease of Congress prestige," and Mr. Velayudhan will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA

Pundit Bheemasenachar of Chitaldurg (Mysore) will deliver a lecture on "Sandhyavandanam" in Kannada to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m in Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Choksey Bhawan, Bhimani Street, Matunga, G.I.P., Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., will preside.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. G. J. Patel will move that "Religion and Politics are Inseparable" and Mr. R. K. Mitra will lead the opposition Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., will preside.

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The monthly social gathering of the above Union will be held in the Wanmali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar B. B. and C. I. Rly) at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mrs. Taradevi Molahalliker will entertain the gathering with vocal music. Mr. Panemangalore Rama Rao will be "At Home."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Law of Periodicity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

LECTURE BY MR. S. SATYAMURTI

Mr. S. Satyamurti will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m. in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul, Girgaum Road. The subject of the lecture will be "Indian Nationalism and Geographical India." Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. B. Hudlikar, M.A., Prof. of German, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in the hall of Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on "Influence of Buddhistic Literature on German Literature."

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, a Clinical Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Dr. U. B. Narayanrao's Consulting Rooms, (Girgaum Terraces, 101, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. U. Shesha Rao will open discussion on the Treatment of Malaria.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Association Hall on Sunday the 6th August 1939 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when passing of the Annual Report along with the statement of accounts, appointment of New Auditors, Election of the New Managing Committee etc., will take place. All members are cordially requested to attend.

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Libary Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

## *BAN ON WEAPONS RENEWED*

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following order:—

Whereas I, Norman Percival Arthur Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under Clauses (a) and (b) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time hereinafter described.

Now, therefore, I hereby prohibit under Section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the City of Bombay for a period of one week from the morning of 7th August 1939 any person—not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown, required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons—from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks, or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means, of casting or impelling the same.

## DUAL SYSTEM

### Bombay Bar Against Its Abolition

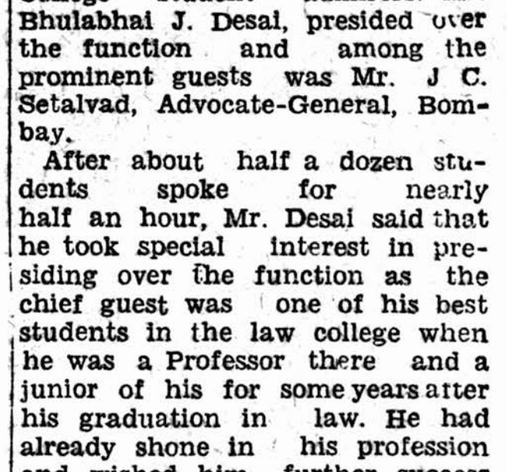
At a meeting held on Thursday the Bombay Bar Association passed a resolution viewing "with great surprise and concern the statement of the Home Minister regarding the abolition of the dual system in the High Court and expressed the opinion that the abolition of the dual system would be contrary to the true interests of the litigating public and derogatory to the status and position of the High Court. The Association also refused to believe as seemed to be implied in Mr. Munshi's statement, that the High Court would be in favour of such a change. The association expressed its belief that the Chief Justice and the judges would not countenance any action on the part of Government which might have the appearance of dictation to the High Court, in whose complete independence the Bar and the public were vitally interested. and it also expressed the opinion that a division of the Bar into two sections of Seniors and Juniors was desirable in the interests of the litigating public and the Bar, and hoped that the Chief Justice and the Judges would give effect to the said proposals.

## A FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. G. N. JOSHI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Professor G. N. Joshi was the chief guest of honour at a farewell party held to-night at the Blavatsky Lodge by his Law College student admirers. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presided over the function and among the prominent guests was Mr. J C. Setalvad, Advocate-General, Bombay.

After about half a dozen students spoke for nearly half an hour, Mr. Desai said that he took special interest in presiding over the function as the chief guest was one of his best students in the law college when he was a Professor there and a junior of his for some years after his graduation in law. He had already shone in his profession and wished him further success in life. Mr. Joshi who was much affected by the demonstrations of his students said that whatever success he had in life as a lawyer was due to the excellent training he had under Mr. B. J. Desai and the present Advocate-General with whom he was working now. Mr. Joshi was presented with an address and a silver casket to serve as a souvenir of the love and regard of his admiring students.

# Mahatma On Woes Of Dhami

## Prajamandal Demands Judicial Inquiry Into Firing

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Harijan':—

We have not heard the last of Dhami. The truth is not yet out. The necessarily one-sided version of the Political Agent has been challenged by the Himalayan States Praja Mandal. Their statement shows how absolutely necessary it is to have an open judicial inquiry into the events that led to firing by the Rana of Dhami.

Some members of the Himalayan Mandal came to see me during my brief stay in Delhi. Dhami had made me think furiously. Was nothing possible to prevent such tragedy? I had much to say about it to the deputation, but I felt it would be wrong on my part to shoulder the burden of guiding the Himalayan States Praja Mandal. The responsibility was great. The issues at stake were equally great. I therefore felt that the matter should be handled not by me but by the Standing Committee of the All-India States People Conference. The question of the States is daily assuming bigger and bigger proportions. The ruling Chiefs are becoming free with their rifles. They feel that they are safe so far as the Paramount Power is concerned. The Congress has not much prestige with them. Many of them are now evolving measures to crush the growing spirit of their people and make it impossible, if they can, for the Congress to give effective guidance to them, let alone to interfere. Nevertheless the Congress has a duty to perform, I do not exactly know the constitution of the Conference, but I presume that in some shape or other it is connected with the Congress. Anyway it is the only body which is specially designed for guiding the States' people. It would be wrong for the States to resent suct guidance. They should also realize that any resentment would be futile. The Congress cannot give up its duty of guiding the States people in the hour of their need. Time was when the Congress was guiding and protecting the rights of the States as against the Paramount Power. If the Congress friendship was decided and welcomed by the States in need, it hardly becomes them to demur at their people seeking Congress advice, guidance and protection. That the Congress may not always be able to give the people effective assistance is unfortunately too true. The Congress has to forge the necessary sanction by putting the organisation on a fimer footing and by wise restraint to acquire credit for impartiality and strictest justice. If the Congress is to discharge its function in a becoming manner, it will have to insist upon the workers learning to be more accurate than they have been hitherto in preparing their cases. In order to ensure accuracy the Standing Committee will have to subject to strict scrutiny everything coming to it. If unchallengeable accounts of the doings in the States where, even simple justice is denied are published, they will afford a foundation for action.

I have merely indicated a line of approach. The Standing Committee will no doubt lay down its own policy and method of dealing with problems as they arise from time to time. My object in writing these lines is to warn workers in the States against coming to me and expecting me to advise them. They should approach the Standing Committee. Even as I do not guide Congressmen on general matters falling within the function of the Working Committee but hold myself at the disposal of that body, so shall I henceforth act in respect of new State problems. I may not give up guiding those with whom I am already directly concerned. I need hardly add that I shall continue to do what my special aptitude in matters affecting States may enable me to do without being involved in the general direction of popular movements in them. I would ask workers in the States not to take up any forward movement without previous reference to any sanction of the Standing Committee. It must be the duty of the Congress acting through the States People Conference to avoid, if at all possible, a quarrel with the States.

### LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE OPENS OFFICE AT DADAR

An office of the Left Consolidation Committee for Dadar is opened at Padhye Building, Dadar, opposite Antonio D'Silva School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Office will be opened between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. every day. The present programme is enrollment of Congress membership. Volunteers and Enrolling officers will move from place to place and it is requested that public in Dadar Area will join the Congress in large numbers.

**Workers Meeting To Discuss Enrollment.**

A special meeting of workers will be held at Nagu Sayajee Wadi at 5 p.m. on 6-8-'39 Sunday when Messrs. S. A. Dange K. N. Joglekar, L. K. Oak, S. S. Mirajkar, Bhogale, Patkar and others will speak. The subject for the meeting is 'The Congress and the Duty of Working Class.' All interested are requested to attend.

**G Ward Congress Committee Lorry Propaganda For Enrollment**

A Loud Speaker Lorry will move in the G. Ward Area on Sunday to conduct propaganda on behalf of Congress Committee inviting people to join the Congress in large numbers.

SEVENTH
Successful Week
THE BEST SHOW
IN THE TOWN!
Shree RANJIT'S
Colossal Marathi Musical
Sant Tulsidas
Starring:—
PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS & K. DATEY
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Due to Curfew Order
Daily 4 and 6-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.
Matinee
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

# U. P. Govt. Rejects German Tender

### *Protests Of British Firm Prove Effective*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 5.

It is understood that the U. P. Government has rejected a German firm's tender to construct water pipes at Cawnpore at an estimated cost of five lakhs of rupees.

Seven tenders had been received by the Cawnpore Municipal Board among which one was from a British firm. On opening the tenders the German firm offered to make a reduction of Rs. 60,000.

The lowest tender was accepted by the Board.

It is understood that, thereupon, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India protested to the U. P. Government against the acceptance of the German tender under the circumstances. The British firm whose tender was rejected also protested to the Government to which therefore, has asked the Board to invite fresh tenders now.

### *U. P. Congress Undecided Over Question Of Contesting Council Seats*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 5.

The question of contesting the 17 seats of the U. P. Council which fall vacant early next year appears to be engaging the attention of the Congress leaders.

As the Government is defeated on every major issue in the U. P. Council, the opinion is strongly held that the Congress should contest these seats and have its majority in the Council, but another section of Congressmen seems to believe that no good purpose would be served by contesting the election, because the electorate of the Council is so devised as to make it impossible for Congressmen to be returned in a majority.

The Government, however, have ordered the revision of the electoral roll. The matter is likely to come up before the meeting of the executive of the Provincial Congress which will be held tomorrow.

## RAILWAYMEN TO LAUNCH GENERAL STRIKE?

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

It is reported that the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has decided to observe August 21 as an All-India Day to support the demand of the railway workers. It appears the Federation may decide to launch a general strike on all the railways if the railway workers' demands are not accepted by the Railway Board.

### *Jaipur Leaders To Be Released*

JAIPUR, Aug. 3.

Seven leaders of Jaipur, namely Messrs. Hiralal Shastri, Chiranjilal Misra, Chiranjilal Agrawal, Kapoorchand Patni, Harischander Sharma, Hans D. Rao and Roopchand Sogani, are expected to be released to-morrow on the expiry of their full term of imprisonment.

They were arrested on February 11 last and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—United Press.

## BANKING BILL

### Reserve Bank Eliciting Public Opinion: Drafting Delayed

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that there is remote possibility of the Banking Bill being introduced in the Simla session of the Central Legislative Assembly and, according to competent observers, even during the Budget session in Delhi.

RESERVE BANK.

The Government of India have not yet received the proposals of the Reserve Bank of India regarding a comprehensive Banking legislation which were considered at the recent meeting of its Central Board at Calcutta. When they are received Government intend circulating the draft proposals among the Provincial Governments, big and small Banking institutions, Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in Banking for eliciting their views. It is also possible that a considerable part of "eliciting public opinion." may be done by the Reserve Bank itself, which process will itself delay receipt of the proposals by the Central Government. Accordingly, the 'United Press' has been informed authoritatively that there is little probability of the draft Banking Bill being ready even for the Budget session of the Central Assembly.

PREPARATORY WORK.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Reserve Bank authorities, through adviss and persuasion, are ensuring better working of the Banking institutions, so that when the Bill is introduced and becomes law, restrictions about deposits and liquidation of long term and short term liabilities should not appear to be strange or unexpected. It is, however, possible that the time to be afforded to Banks for requisite deposits with the Reserve Bank or carrying out other reforms would not be more than two or three years after the Banking legislation is placed on the Statute Book.—United Press.

### *TWO POLITICALS RELEASED*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Two political prisoners Jogendra Banerjee and Haripada Bose were released this morning from Dum Dum Jail two years before the expiry of their term of imprisonment, they formed the first batch of political prisoners to be released after the suspension of hunger-strike.—A. P.

### *CHITTAGONG IN GRIP OF FLOODS*

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 4

The whole of Chittagong is in the grip of high floods following incessant rains for over a week. Some of the Thanas of North Chittagong Sub-Division have been badly affected and loss and distress caused thereby are enormous.

Train and steamer communication with Calcutta has been completely suspended and telegraphic and telephonic connection interrupted.—United Press.

### BASIC SCHOOLS OPENED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, August 5.

"Received your telegram last night. Decision to open 1,700 schools for the new system of education is a great undertaking. I hope this will be successful in every respect. My congratulations on this bold stand".

Thus runs a message received from Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the inauguration of basic schools at Allahabad by the Premier, the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, on August 8, next.—United Press.

# Worsening Industrial Situation In The City

## Government Fully Alive And Collecting Information

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:

That the Government is in close touch with the industrial situation in Bombay and quite alive to its responsibilities in the matter is revealed in the correspondence between the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Government of Bombay.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution on the worsening industrial situation in the City of Bombay on the 21st July 1939 and addressed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, to find out "a solution for the problem that had confronted them owing to the growing deterioration of the industrial situation in the city as evidenced by the closing of night shifts and lockouts resulting in a number of workers being thrown out of employment". The resolution further requested the Government "to use their effective intervention in the interests of both the workers and the industry itself."

MR. NANDA'S REPLY

Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of Labour, replying to the above says:

You are aware that the Textile Inquiry Committee made an Interim Report as a result of which the cotton textile workers in the Province obtained a substantial increase in their wages. The Committee has been engaged in the examination of very vital problems relating to the workers employed in the textile industry, but it has not yet completed its work. Meanwhile, a visible deterioration in conditions in respect of trade as well as employment has occurred, That the Government is in close touch with the situation and quite alive to its responsibility in the matter would be evident from the fact that a letter on the subject was addressed by Government to the employers in the Province as early as the 14th July, informing the employers that 'Government view with concern the situation that is developing in the cotton textile industry as a result of the retrenchments that are being effected in a number of mills in the Province.'

REPLY TO MILLOWNERS.

The following extract from the same letter will give an idea of the interest and action already taken by Government in this behalf.

'In the circumstances, Government think that it would be very desirable to avoid, as far as possible, taking any steps that would have the effect of worsening the situation and I would, therefore, impress upon you the necessity for not disturbing the status quo until Government have had the opportunity to consider the report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee.

INFORMATION ASKED.

In the meanwhile, in order that Government mey be fully informed of the changes that have been taking place since the publication of the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, I have to request you to let me have detailed information regarding the reductions in the number of workers on day and or on night shifts together with reasons therefor and any changes in wage rates that may have taken place in your mill since the publication of that report.

Government also understand that there is a move for taking concerted action for the control and regulation of production and I shall be glad if you will be so good as to inform me of any steps that may have been taken so far or are likely to be taken in that direction in future,."

# Congress Ministry For Sind

## Sardar Patel's Talks With Sind Leaders

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

Talk for the formation of a Congress Ministry in Sind which were resumed in Bombay by the Hon'ble Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, P. W. D. Minister of Sind. with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee are going apace.

The "United Press" learns that Sardar Patel had telephonic conversation with Dr. Choithram Gidwani at Hyderabad yesterday when, it is presumed, the former acquainted the Sind Leader with what had transpired between him and the Sind Minister. Sardar Patel has invited Dr. Gidwani, who is the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Prof. Ghansham, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, to Bombay to facilitate talks in this connection.

Dr. Choithram, who is further in communication with Sardar Patel to know the exact terms and conditions offered by the present Ministry will consult the Assembly Congress Party and the Sind Congress leaders before leaving for Bombay along with Prof. Ghansham to place their views on the subject before the Sardar.—United Press.

## Mr. Dhebar To Seek Gandhiji's Advice

RAJKOT, Aug. 5.

It is understood that Sjt. Dheber, President of the Rajkot Prajamandal, who proceeds to Wardha by mail to-day, will consult Gandhiji about the attitude that he should take as the State authorities have refused to address their questionnaire to the public at large. Regarding Mr. Dheber's own answer to the questionnaire, Durbar Virawala, Chairman of the Reforms Committee, has agreed to give him time for ten days more to send an answer.—A. P.

## Rajen Babu For Wardha

RANCHI, Aug. 5.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, it is understood, after completing his work in connection with the Jamshedpur labour dispute arbitration will leave for Wardha earlier than the meeting of the Congress Working Committee for rest which he has been advised to take.—United Press.

## Inquiry Into Digboi Firing

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee who has been appointed to constitute the tribunal regarding the Digboi firing incident left to-day by the Assam Mail for Digboi.

It is understood that the Advocate General of India, Mr. S. M. Bose, has been engaged on behalf of the Assam Oil Company to represent their case.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, General Secretary of the Central Strike Committee, Digboi, left to-day by the Assam Mail with Mr. Hiralal Ganguli, Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.—United Press.

# JAWAHAR ENCOUNTERS THUNDER-STORMS

## 'Plane Forced To Return: Going To Lucknow By Train

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru broke his journey at Allahabad on his way to Lucknow by air from Jamshedpur, owing to bad weather conditions. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Nehru said "I was to have left for Lucknow this morning, but owing to bad weather conditions I could not start from Jamshedpur till this mid-day. Between Benares and Allahabad we approached a bad thunder storm, thereupon the pilots decided to go back to Benares.

In order to lighten the machine, I left my luggage at Benares and my Secretary also stayed behind. We then flew over to Allahabad, as we came near Allahabad we saw a thunderstorm. The visibility was bad. Thereupon I decided to remain in Allahabad and proceed by train to Lucknow."—A. P.

# *JAWAHAR TO GO TO CHINA*

## *Brief Visit By End Of August Likely*

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

On his arrival at Allahabad, questioned regarding his visit to China, Pandit Nehru said: "I have not yet finally decided about going to China, nor could fix any date. But if nothing very important happens to prevent my going I will try to pay a brief visit to China. If so it will likely be towards the end of this month."

VISIT TO WARDHA

From Lucknow Pandit Nehru will go to Wardha where he will attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, and then return to Allahabad.—A. P.

## Neew Police Force At Neemuch

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

In order to help the Crown Representative in discharging his responsibilities towards the States throught India, it is learned that a new police force known as the Crown police battalion is being raised at Neemuch, Central India. The force will be under the Crown Representative's control and its cost will be borne from the Crown Representative's budget.—A. P.

# *FUTURE PROGRAMME OF DEMOCRATS*

## *Appeal To Non-Congress Groups To Join, By Jamnadas Mehta*

POONA, August 2.

An appeal to non-Congress groups both in the Legislatures and outside to rally together to break "the tyranny of the dictatorship" and to devise a genuine programme of mass welfare without prejudice to their individual sympathies, was made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, in the course of a statement at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Party held here last night.

Mr. Mehta declared that the non-Congress groups had their own differences of outlook and method, but they had one common grievance—"they were groaning under the tyranny of the same dictatorship".

He felt it was feasible to evolve a common programme which could be embodied in a joint manifesto on which they could go to the electorate and ask for their suffrage. He revealed that he had made some progress in that direction and he has reason to believe that Mr V. D. Savarkar and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, to mention only two would agree to such an idea. In that event a representative conference of these groups might be called in the near future to draw up a final election manifesto on that basis. Mr. Mehta suggested that when a common platform had thus been agreed to, every available seat should be contested alloting to each group such number of seats as it was likely to win with the combined support of all.

Detailing the Democratic Swaraj Party's programme, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared we give no promise of Swaraj in twelve months, but we endeavour constantly to move in that direction alone."

ALL-ROUND EQUALITY.

In the legislative field, the Party entirely dissociates itself from untouchability in any shape or form in public places. In other social and religious matters the party stands for progressive measures and for equality of sex, race and community.

As to the economic programme, the Party "fights for insuring to the masses, both agricultural and industrial, a reasonable minimum standard and for that purpose we shall use the entire machinery of the state by measures of taxation but without expropriation unaccompanied by compensation".

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta added, "We hold that industrial worker has a special claim on the legislator and the politician. It ought to be the endeavour of the party to agitate for legislative measures which will assure to the workers a modern standard, progressively improved so as to bring it into line with international conditions".

Turning to agricultural worker, Mr. Mehta promised measures to assure the tenant of the stability of his tenure, substantial reduction in the burden of land revenue, scaling down to paying capacity of agricultural debts. "Our party is committed to all such measures

---

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, is proceeding to Simla on August 7, and is expected to stay there for about a week. It is understood that the present visit of the Dewan to Simla is in connection with questions of Federation.—United Press.

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# INSPIRATION— Can It Be Cultivated?

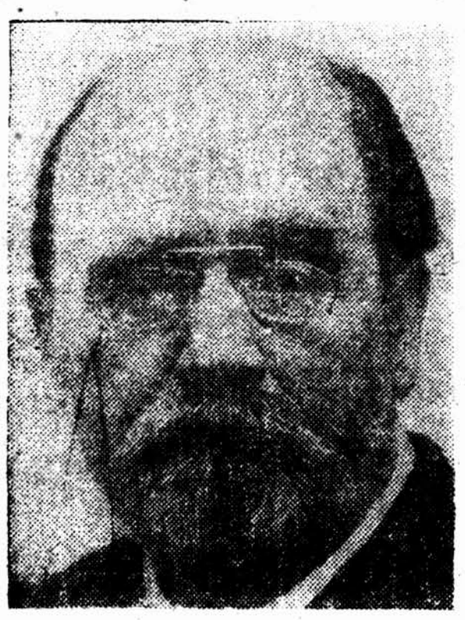
## Real Conscious, Creative Thought Is Almost A Lost Art: We Are Spoon-Fed With Ideas At Second-hand

That there are some more prone to inspiration than others is an indisputable fact: just as some people are stronger than others and some more brainy. But brains and strength can be developed, and so, too, can inspiration, through the process is much more intricate, and so far there is no recognised science of inspirational development,—writes Mr. H. Harvey Day in "Prediction."

But if the mechanics of inspiration is studied. it will be seen that unseen forces can be marshalled out of the ether for our benefit: forces almost as concrete as bricks and mortar, but of infinitely more value to mankind.

Some, tarred with the earthy brush of materialism are likely to jeer at what is undoubtedly Occult assistance. but the world is learning to-day that what we term Occult forces are as purely natural as the elements. Man is not, as some would have us believe, a creature entirely divorced from nature, but an absolutely integral creation, and consequently should react to natural unseen firces.

Inspiration is difficult to induce, for we think less for ourselves than ever. uOr news and views are obtained from the Press and broadcasting, and our ideas from the words of the more forceful



**Emile Zola, the famous writer, found artificial light stimulating.**

writers. Every line we imbibe has some effect upon our brains and helps to mould our lives. Thus, gradually, originality dies.

### *Originality In Children*

Listen to the prattling of a child of eight or nine and you will wonder at the originality of his ideas. His brain is as yet unstultified by a regimented education.

The first law of inspiration is to think for yourself and use your brain as the Creator meant it to be used, for then only can it function as a real force, a generator of ideas. Until, then, it is merely a motor taking current from a central station.

If you saw an old woman spit on a red hot iron and noticed the saliva fly off the red hot metal before it could evaporate what would you think? Something like this, perhaps: "What a dirty old creature. I wonder where she learnt her manners?"

When d'Orbigny, the famous scientist, witnessed such a sight his brain worked with lightning swiftness and instantly he got the idea for solving phenomena in connection with volcanic eruptions.

Accident, you will say, Not one bit! No more an accident than the way James Watt's brain worked when he saw the bubbling kettle. or Finsen when he watched a cat moving constantly from the shade into the sun, or Newton when he observed the apple fall. These men worked their minds along certain channels. Each realised that he was on the edge of something revolutionary, and it needed but an accident for the shell to burst, exposing the kernel of an idea within

All around us natural forces are at work as patterns for us to follow, but we close our eyes and ears deliberately.

Not long ago, a man wrote to the papers saying that he went into the country for a fortnight, but owing to the hooting and screeching of owls and small birds, he could not sleep a wink.

The same thing happened to Eric Coates, the Composer, but he did not curse the birds and close his windows He gavt ear to each tlind note, each gutteral hoot and what was a raucous noise to the other man was a gold mine to him. He sat down and wrote "The Enchanted Garden," a new ballet suite inspired by these nocturnal noises!

### *A Biblical Secret*

Mr. Coates' experience bears out to the letter the Biblical statement; "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath," (Matt. 25, xxix).

Make use of your receptive faculties till they grow and ultimately you will receive brain, waves, telepathic communications, or inspiration—call them what you will. When you hear and see certain things, little levers move in your brain, opening doors to receive external impressions, whereas if you allow mental rust and cobwebs to grow, you will ultimately augment the ranks of unthinking, uninspired humanity.

That Prince of Mathematicians, Gauss, believed that deep, Concentrated and regulate thought generated inspiration. "If others," he said, "would but reflect on mathematical truths as deeply and continuously as I have, they would make my discoveries."

While engaged on his immortal *Disquisitions*, he relates that for four years scarcely a week passed without him thinking whether a certain sign would be plus or minus. Suddenly the solution blazed on him in a flash; those years of hard thinking had not been sterile. They had oiled the hinges of his mental windows and helped to let in the light.

Take the case of Franz Schubert. One morning in 1826 he was breakfasting fairly late in a tavern with friends. While quietly sipping tea he looked over the shoulder of an acquaintance who was reading a translation of Shakespeare's "Cymbaline." His eyes alighted on the words, "Hark, hark, the lark!"

### *Song Written In Twenty Minutes*

In a few seconds Schubert had the back of his bill of fare ruled, and in twenty minutes his immortal song was composed.

Schubert cultivated the friends who lived around him in the ether: those invisible helpers whose entry can be made only through the brain They assisted him time and again.

And now we approach the mechanics of inspiration, if one can term it such; the methods employed by famous men in the past to call in the assistance of their invisible allies These differ vastly, and when your brain is sufficiently receptive, you will probably evolve your own technique. Ibsen used to keep little images on his desk and by focussing his brain on them, he could not forth his powers of composition fairly easily. Kant, the philosopher, had a very similar method. From his study window he would gaze for periods at a certain tower, using it as a focal plane for thinking out his categories. He got so used to this method that when, in the course of time, trees grew up and shut the tower from sight, he found it difficult to think!

So he wrote to the City Council explaining his predicament and asked them to cut down the trees so that he could see the tower once again, and 'think'. And surprisingly enough, they were sufficiently human to understand.

### *Slippers Aid Inspiration*

One famous present-day author can concentrate only when the radio is in fulll bast. Without the wireless, certain small sounds like the ticking of a clock, chirping of birds, and traffic in the distance, intrude on his conscious mind, driving out all creative force. I find that I can marshal my thoughts far better while wearing slippers, so always take off my shoes before sitting down to write. In that—and that alone—I take after Thomas Hardy, though he wrote only in his socks!

From a close study of American films I find that directors can work efficiently only when they first loosen their ties and unbutton the necks of their shirts.

There is no pose about these little idiosyncrasies, I don't wear slippers for effect, for no one knows of my habit. In public, I am just like any other person. But if fluent thought can be wooed in a certain manner, it is folly not to adopt it.

The famous Buffon could not think unless he was in full dress, while Shelley had lumps of bread handy, which he munched while composing poetry. A dreadfully unrimantic habit!

Wine, they say, inspires, and both Addison and Sheridan liked to have a flask handy. Dr. Johnson was more finicky, for unless a purring cat was perched on his desk and he had orange peel and tea within reach, inspiration was hard to cultivate.

When a man is engaged in carpentry or engineering, you give him a hammer, a saw and a few other tools, and he gets on with it. But the person who does purely creative work must call forth external aid. Deny him assistance in any way, and he is sunk. Jokai could not write anything worth reading unless he had either violet ink or a lead pencil, while Grautier liked the smell of printer's ink.

There is no hard and fast rule, and no two men are exactly alike. When Stevenson picked up his pen, it was in a bare room with whitewashed walls: in such a room Charles Lamb could not force one original thought Rosseau sat every morning by an open window with the sun streaming on his bare head. Bossuet, on the other hand, liked a cold room, and wrapped his head in furs. The famous Zola hated sunlight. He always pulled down the blinds at mid-day and worked in artificial light which he felt was far more stimulating!

Some, like Milton Descartes Leibnitz and Rossini, could call forth creative forces only when resting, and lying in the horizontal position. Ribot was was just the opposite. he walked vigorously and did physical exercise immediately before work!

Some recommend concentration, but Professor William James says that a friend of his, anxious to solve a problem in one subject; always thought about something else. This method suited him admirably, and he was highly successful.

At school one learns the virtues of industry, but many great men swear by studied laziness, Famous musicians and composers like Josef Hofmann, Kreisler, Paderewski and Godowsky find it impossible to work to regular hours. Hofman often does nothing for a week at a time, but when an idea pierces his brain he concentrates continuously for hours. Kreisler cannot practise for more than an hour at a stretch, though he can play to an audience for three or four hours.

### *Value Of Idleness*

Rene Descartes, the greatest mathematician of his time, believed firmly in the value of periods of

**Frit Kreisler, brilliant violonist cannot practice for more than an hour at a stretch.**

complete idleness for stimulating the brain and producing good work, but when he put pen to paper he was an absolute demon of industry. He seldom rose before eleven in the morning, and says that his best work was always done while lying in bed, thinking.

I have often heard authors advise young men to go out into the world and gain actual experience before settling down to creative work. William Blake, the great mystic, was just such a man. He sometimes sat in his garden, in the snow, awaiting the inspiration of experience. Haydn also took practical steps. When he could not proceed with his labours, he would retire to his room and say an Ave. Instantly ideas would tumble into his head.

Inspiration may be delayed over a number of years, or gush suddenly like a fountain. Berlioz, on one occasion, wanted to compose a song, with chorus, for Beranger's "Cinq Mai," but after writing two lines, could not proceed. He had reached a sticking point, and no matter how his brain was racked, could not complete it. So he did the wisest thing. He gave it up.

But the impression of the two lines was stored in a mental pigeon hole, and two years later, while holidaying in the Tiber, he rose from a dive to himself humming the musical refrain he had vainly sought. This is an excellent instance of suspended conscious action.

Real conscious, creative thought

*(Continued On Page 31)*

# International Spy Game Intensifies

## *SCARCELY A COUNTRY ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE ESCAPES INFESTMENT TO-DAY WITH SECRET AGENTS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS*

### *The Traitor, The Renegade, Are Useful Cogs In The Complicated Machinery Of Espionage*

***Silently, relentlessly the pieces move on the world's chess board, guided by brilliant minds. Sometimes a pawn is sacrificed, or perhaps a knight. But the kings of the game, safely castled in Berlin, in London, in Paris and in Rome are never captured.***

The world to-day is a chessboard on which is being played the most colossal game of espionage in history. On the one side sit the totalitarian States. Germany and Italy; on the other, the Western democracies, Great Britain and France. Other countries get their hands in to some extent, but the major moves are by those named observes Mr. Warren Irvin, in the "New York Times" writing from Geneva.

All of the four are master players, alert to the most subtle variations of the game. Hence every square is under constant surveillance—and this includes places as far distant as the Americas and the Orient.

Silently, relentlessly, the pieces move, guided by brilliant minds. Sometimes a pawn is sacrificed, or perhaps a knight. But the kings of the game, safely castled in Berlin, in London, in Paris and in Rome, are never captured.

Scarcely a country on the face of the globe escapes infestment with "secret agents"; it is a rare day when newspapers do not announce new arrests, new convictions, new executions.

In the Panama Canal Zone two men with German names are convicted of spying on American defences; a man and a girl, arrested on the same charge, await trial while the others appeal.

At Washington Attorney General Murphy announces that all of the government's anti-espionage activities will be intensified under the control of a single man J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—and estimates that 1,000 spy cases will be investigated this year, a great increase over 1938.

At Kiev, in Russia, the Soviet Government executes a mother and daugher, who obtained secrets for "a foreign fascist power" through the daughter's marriage to a border guardsman and then to a lieutenant colonel.

In Copenhagen police discover in a radio store the headquarters of an extensive spy "ring." Five Germans and three Danes are sent to jail

At Toulon a young French naval ensign is caught attempting to sell the mobilization plans for the French fleet. He is stripped of his insignia and shot.

These are but a few "incidents" selected at random. There have been scores of others in the last six months; for espionage has sunk its roots into every stratum of society. In industry, in commerce, in journalism, the spy is omni-present; and even in the consular service he plies his trade.

It is estimated that, during the World War, Germany and the other central powers had more than 25,000 spies in Europe and the allied nations another 20,000. There is every reason to suppose that the number of British and French agents engaged to-day in espionage, or counter-espionage, is greatly below the World War figure; but there is every likelihood that the number of German and Italian agents exceeds the number employed by the entente powers during the war.

National Socialist Germany has eclipsed even its imperial predecessor in the magnitude and extent of its espionage service. Its spies are trained scientifically in all the fine points of the art; and the German system is so well developed that large numbers of Italian agents now are being trained in Berlin.

Thus far Italy has not achieved the same measure of success in espionage as her Axis partner. The Italian agent is apt to be more intelligent, more subtle but he is also inclined to be more talkative, and he lacks the German's painstaking thoroughness.

### New Use For "Traitors"

Napoleon used to say that spy was "a traitor bestowed by nature." The definition was regarded as apt, because espionage in Napoleon's time was largely a military occupation, and the ideal spy was the army or navy officer who, for gold or other emoluments, would betray his country's secrets.

But in the present century, when war no longer is waged by armed forces alone, when industry is mobilized against industry, resources, matched by resources and entire populations pitted against each other, the Napoleonic definition is as obsolete as the bearskin shakos of his Old Guard.

The traitor, the renegade, are still useful cogs in the complicated machinery of espionage; but they are minor ones. Most of the large European countries now depend principally upon their own nationals. These are carefully chosen and trained in special schools

A successful spy must possess rare natural aptitude. He must be a good linguist, capable of speaking several languages perfectly. He must have courage, daring, resourcefulness. He must have as little concern for honour as for life. He is ever ready to resort to fraud, theft, violence—even murder—to attain his ends.

Military intelligence services classify spies under four principal categories. They are "stationary agents," "mobile agents," "special agents" and "sleeping agents." Let us study them in that order.

The "stationary agents," most numerous of all, appear in many guises. They are the spies who figure most frequently in newspaper headlines; they are the pawns in the chess game.

The establishment of a small business, with which to cloak illicit activities, is one of their favourite devices. Does the "stationary agent" seek information regarding a new battleship under construction in a navy yard or a new secret weapon being developed at an arsenal? An excellent means of obtaining it is to open a cafe or restaurant close by. Being well provided with funds by his government, he can afford to serve better meals at lower prices than competitors, or extend liberal credits for drinks, and thus attract the patronage he wants. If fortunate, he may be able to get copies of the plans he requires by bribing some underpaid draftsman; but if not, he can usually manage, by gaining the imprudent confidence of his patrons, or by employing waiters with sharp ears, to get bits of information that he can piece together to attain his ends.

Some of the choicest bits of military information have been collected by the piecemeal method. Baron von Stackleberg, the former White Russian in the employ of the Germans, admitted, at his trial in France in 1936 that though he had never visited the Maginot Line he had been able to reconstruct the plans simply by studying military documents, technical magazines, maps of the military staff and the "Official Journal" of the French Government.

### "Stationary Agents"

Many "stationary agents" work in hotels and clubs. As concierges they can watch every new arrival; as chambermaids and hall porters they can gain access to rooms when the guests are absent and inspect private correspondence.

Some of the most valuable "stationary agents" are planted in industry. Usually they are men of exceptional ability and pleasing personality, who are able to gain the confidence of their fellow-industrialists and so ascertain what factories are engaged in turning out war materials, the nature and amount of such materials, as well as other information about productive capacity and resources.

Other "stationary agents," often of great help in espionage, are women. Two such were the mother and daughter recently executed at Kiev. An important spy, too, the police say, was the woman arrested in Switzerland.

Shortly before last new year two cars rolled up to the Swiss frontier at Moillesulaz. In one was Virginia Capt-Rota, a pretty Italian danseuse married to a Swiss citizen of Lausanne. She produced her passport, which was inspected and handed back to her by a Swiss customs officer, and was just on the point of crossing the French frontier on her way to Italy when two men from the second car stopped her. She was taken into the custom house and searched.

In her possession, the Swiss police say, they found plans for a secret anti-tank device and a tiny model of the device. The plans had been affixed to her slip with rubber cement. She was taken to Geneva and jailed.

For months Mme. Capt-Rota had been living in an apartment in Geneva, and for weeks the police had been watching the many visitors she received there. Several were known to be employes of factories which were turning out material for the Swiss Army.

How the American Navy Department regards women spies may be shown by the reappearance in its offices at Washington of framed wartime signs reading:

"Beware of female spies. Women are being employed by the enemy to secure information from navy men, on the theory that they are less liable to be suspected than male spies. Beware of inquisitive women as well as prying men."

Besides the "stationary agents" who collect information there is another type known as "letter boxes." These are used for liaison work between the military intelligence headquarters, in the various capitals, and the spies in the field. Their work consists, for the most part, in forwarding the correspondence sent in their care.

"Mobile agents," unlike the "stationary" kind, operate largely under the guise of tourists, students or travelling salesmen Germany is using thousands of such agents. Her tourists are to be encountered in almost every country and many of them are touring for the sole purpose of collecting information and photographs. The same is true of her students.

### "Special Agents"

"Special agents," are used principally for special missions in times of tension or political crises. Scores of them were at work in the provinces of Czecho-Slovakia last March. They usually remain only a short time in a country, leaving as soon as their task is finished.

"Sleeping agents" are called on only in times of great political activity or in war. Hence they are the most difficult of all to unmask. A classical example of the work of this type of agent occurred in Belgium during the World War.

Some months before the war started a large wooded property, about four miles from the outer works of the Maubeuge fortifications, was bought for Frederic Krupp. A factory was erected there, presumably to build railway locomotives.

When the German Army arrived before Maubeuge in September, 1914, it was expected that their advance would be held up indefinitely. But the fortifications were reduced in fourteen days.

The reason was discovered afterward. Besides building locomotives, the factory had been turning out steel platforms for heavy siege guns to be mounted on concrete emplacements near the factory. The exact distance to the fortifications had been computed, and the Germans, with the great guns, blasted them to bits.

It would be impossible here to discuss all the activities of present-day spies. In France, alone, dozens of Italian or German agents have been imprisoned. In Britain, where numerous arrests have been made for the theft of confidential documents, the situation finally became so bad that the Home Office set to work to round up "subversive" elements. Large numbers of them, including society women, journalists, and so-called Labour Front organizers, have been shipped off quietly to their own countries.

Switzerland probably shelters more spies to-day than it did during the World War, when the country was overrun with them Not only do they carry on propaganda in the German-speaking and Italian-speaking sections, but they use the country as a sally-port for incursions into France. And because of the existing political tension the Swiss Government is constrained to show more leniency than it might in normal times.

### Anti-Spy Legislation

And so the great chess game goes on. Country after country seeks to protect the secrets of its defences, and some are increasing the penalties on spies.

Canada's House of Commons has passed a new and more stringent Secrets Act. The Senate Naval Committee at Wasnington has recommended stiffening of spy penalties, with major offences, such as sabotage, punishable by at least ten years in prison and by a maximum of twenty years and a 10,000 dols. fine. The penalties for most espionage cases, under the bill, would be raised from a maximum of two years and a 10,000 dols. fine, or both, to a sentence of five to ten years and a 10,000 dols. fine

All countries are passing on to their nationals charged with important secrets the equivalent of the advice which France impressed upon her soldiers during the war: "Taisez-vous, mefiez-vous, les oreilles ennemies vous ecoutent!" —"Keep your mouths shut, be on your guard, the ears of the enemy are listening to you."

# FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

**Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition thirteen persons got Rs. 115-6 each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.**

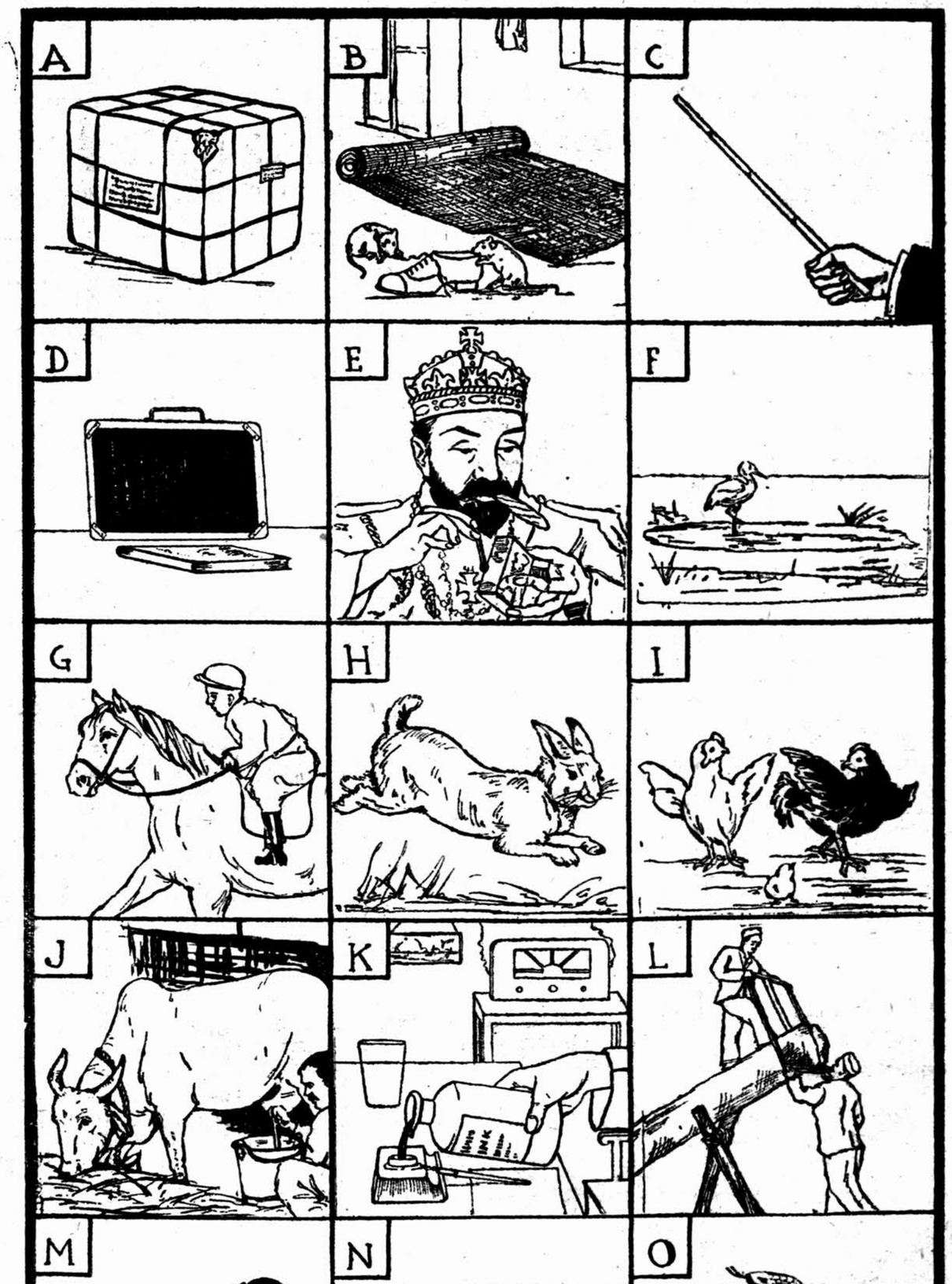
**Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.**

**The illustrations on this page show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.**

**The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "H" is that of a "Hare". The total number of marks for "Hare" is 32. (H-8, A-1, R-18, E-5). The block of figures No. 3 in the series on the opposite page shows the figure "32." You have, therefore, to enter No. 3 against "H" in the coupon.**

**Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 9th August, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—**

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th August, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

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|---|---|
| A—1 | N—14 |
| B—2 | O—15 |
| C—3 | P—16 |
| D—4 | Q—17 |
| E—5 | R—18 |
| F—6 | S—19 |
| G—7 | T—20 |
| H—8 | U—21 |
| I—9 | V—22 |
| J—10 | W—23 |
| K—11 | X—24 |
| L—12 | Y—25 |
| M—13 | Z—26 |

## LIST OF WORDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BALE | HORSE | RIDER |
| BOOK | INK | ROCK |
| CANE | KING | ROOF |
| CIGAR | MAT | SAW |
| COBRA | MATCH | SHOE |
| COW | MILK | SLATE |
| FIRE | NETS | SPADE |
| GIRL | OAR | SWING |
| GLASS | PAIL | TILES |
| HARE | POND | TREE |
| HENS | RADIO | WINGS |
| HILL | RATS | WOOD |

# Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

| | | |
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| 1 — 20 | 2 — 23 | 3 — 32 |
| 4 — 34 | 5 — 38 | 6 — 39 |
| 7 — 41 | 8 — 43 | 9 — 45 |
| 10 — 46 | 11 — 47 | 12 — 48 |
| 13 — 49 | 14 — 54 | 15 — 57 |
| 16 — 58 | 17 — 65 | 18 — 72 |

layed. Proof of posting will **not** be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or cerdited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

**Figure Words Competition**

6//8/39

| | |
|---|---|
| A | |
| B | |
| C | |
| D | |
| E | |
| F | |
| G | |
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| N | |
| O | |
| P | |
| Q | |
| R | |

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

*COMPETITION MANAGER,*

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

*Red House,*

*Parsee Bazaar Street,*

*Fort BOMBAY*

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706 G P O BOMBAY

## CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 9th AUGUST, 1939

*(Ext.a Coupons See Page 41)*

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## *Don't Miss Your Copy*

# *The Germ Exchange*

### *There Is In England A Building Which Houses And Breeds Disease Germs From All Parts Of The World*

By MICHAEL LORANT

Do germs make good mothers? Or should germs be spoon fed? Such were the questions running through my mind—in all seriousness—as I toured a lonely Hertfordshire building known to Britain's scientists as the Germ Exchange. Actually its official title is "The National Collection of Type Cultures."

In a series of astonishing rooms full of glass bottles and sealed boxes is the most remarkable home to be found for germ children anywhere in the world. Here are born and bred millions of germs.

Happily there is little fear of any "escapes." Dr. St. John Brooks, the curator of the collection—housed in a branch of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine—has the situation well in hand. He is too proud of the germs in his possession—"the little fellows" as he calls them to permit runaways. The risks involved in the Lister experiments are no greater than those run daily in ordinary hospital routine.

The germs comprise every kind of bacillus. They come from all over the world. Probably there is no human disease the originator of which is not represented, and there are even germs which cause only animal or plant diseases.

Some two thousand varieties are housed here, perpetually growing in number owing to the germs' faculty of reproducing. Occasionally they are weeded out and sent for experimental purposes to all parts of the world.

If any doctor discovers a new germ, his first act is to send a specimen captive to the Lister Institute. So that, although some four thousand germ-containing test tubes are sent out every year, the number of germs in the collection remains much the same.

Imagine the task of maintaining these little creatures! How would you feed a midget measuring perhaps twenty-five thousandths of an inch across?

It is not so simple. Especially as some require such dainties as mashed potatoes and boiled blood.

True, some require no food at all except "agar," the gelatinous substance on which they rest in the test tube, but these are in the minority. Dr. Brooks has a great deal of work with some of his other charges.

A few have to be transplanted into other test tubes at different periods. The meningococcus, or cerebro-spinal meningitis germs has to be transferred into different tubes every three weeks. How terrible even to have to remember its name! And to know which germs are dangerous!

Some of them are beneficial creatures, such germs as are found in cheese and beer and wine, and without which the manufacture of these commodities might be impossible. They find a home in the collection, since Dr. Brooks is not concerned with disease only. He is making experiments with regard to the use of germs for industrial purposes.

At one time the manufacturer of certain products had to guess at his results. Now he enlists the aid of the National Collection of Type Cultures and makes certain. That, as can be appreciated, is an enormous help to industry. And any doctor will tell you that every new bit of knowledge about disease germs means health and perhaps life itself—for thousands.

---

"Macintosh must have had a lot to drink last night?"

"How's that?"

"Well, when I was taking him home he let me fall twice."

---

The rambler had lost his way, and coming to a village he asked an old man to direct him.

"Aw canna tell the, lad", replied the old man.

The rambler went on his way for about a hundred yards and heard th old man recalling him. Back he went, and the old man said, slemnly: "Here's my pal George, and he doesn't know either."

# CHILDREN WHO ARE AFRAID

## *Though There Is No Single, Simple Remedy For Real And Imaginary Frights Of Children, Help In Acquiring Skills And The Confidence That Stems From Them Are Among The Best Means Of Dispelling Fear*

**BY ARTHUR T. JERSILD, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.**

What can be done about children who are afraid? What course should parents take when their children are frightened by other children and their games, or by animals, or are afraid of the dark and imaginary creatures? Such fears are commonplace with young children.

In studies directed by the writer at the Child Development Institute at Teachers College, data were obtained on methods used by parents in dealing with children's fears. The most frequent single method was to try to talk the child out of his fears, but this seldom was effective. Helping the child to master fear through his own direct experience was found to give the best result. Many fears vanish as the child's own ability and skill and understanding increase.

It is a method worth bearing in mind at this season when children have greater opportunities for outdoor play, a chance to dive and swim and climb, and to share in games. To be sure, it is also a season when parents feel the need of impressing caution. Fear has its wholesome uses as a safeguard against needless risks. But it is one thing to impress on a child the wisdom of waiting for the traffic light and another so to surround him with apprehension that he is afraid to cross the street.

### NO SINGLE REMEDY

It is the needless fears of childhood with which parents should be most concerned. There obviously is no single, simple remedy for fear. Many fears are interwoven with other emotional problems. But help in acquiring skills, and the confidence that stems from them, are among the best means of dispelling fear.

The child who has never learned to climb or to engage in rough and tumble games, who has been helped too much in caring for his own needs, who has not learned to catch a ball, to dodge a missile, or to hold his own or do his share in give and take with other children is likely to be insecure in many ways and to be more susceptible to fear in his everyday life.

Nothing is so effective in combating fear as coming to grips with the situation, doing something about it, instead of merely ignoring it, or explaining it, or setting an example of fearlessness —helpful as these separate methods may sometimes be.

In handling a specific fear it is important to have the child's confidence and to make a gradual approach, to let the child master the issue by degrees. For example, if he is afraid of high places let him first try low altitudes, with a trusted friend at hand, and then, as he gathers confidence, try at higher and higher levels.

### EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES

This remedy will not work so effectively if the child's fear is complicated by other emotional tensions or is a part of a deep-seated insecurity in his relations with other people. Usually, however, children themselves are eager to lose their fears. In our experimental studies children would express delight when they were finally able to do things they once feared.

In one of these studies, conducted by Dr. Frances Holmes, a ball was rolled into a darkened room. Of twenty children, fourteen were afraid to go after the ball. The experimenter went with each child to explore the room, first when lighted, then in the dark, showed him how to find the light and to turn it on. Ultimately all but one child readily went into the dark room to turn on the light and find the ball. This exceptional child, by the way, was troubled by emotional disturbances in addition to his fear of the dark.

We found, too, that the principle of active experience can sometimes be applied in dealing with imaginary fears. Let us say that a child fears a dark closet. He says that there is a bad wolf in there. Perhaps he has fixed on an old coat in the closet as a sinister object. In one of the records in our study we found that a mother handled a fear of this kind by joining in the child's play, making the feared closet a part of the game. At first, with the mother close at hand, later at some distance, the child went in and out and explored the closet as something incidental to a pleasant game. Gradually he showed more courage in going into the place alone.

### SOME ARE SECRET

One difficulty in dealing with children's fears is that they are often unnoticed. After the age of 5 a child may keep his alarms to himself. Intelligent mothers sincerely maintain that Catherine or Marvin isn't afraid of anything, when actually the children have their secret terrors.

We know too little of the subject to say whether most fears are inevitable or how many of them may be prevented. But, certainly, much may be done to avoid playing on such fears as a child has and engendering new ones. A brutal but common method of controlling children is to play upon their fears. Over and over again in our records of children's fears we find evidence of this.

We see older children threatening the younger ones, seeking to frighten them with tales of spooks, kidnappings, dangers of the dark, of disease and death. We see teachers also arousing fears, although usually more subtly. We see many parents, likewise, stimulating children's fears, threatening to call the doctor or the policeman, threatening to desert the child, to look him in a dark closet with the bogy, to leave him to the mercies of a bear or a wolf hidden under the bed, or to let the bad rat out of the cellar.

### FORMS OF INTIMIDATION

These intimidations take endless forms. They may be as crude as these examples, or more subtle. Sometimes parents play on their children's fears withot fully realizing what they are doing, or the motives that impel them. Whatever the form, deliberate or unintentional, the result may make the child insecure, bend him to the will of others, or, failing that, make him suffer needlessly.

One thing that has been deplored more than anything else as a means of discipline is corporal punishment. Teachers are forbidden to lay hands on a child. Child guidance experts solemnly warn parents not to spank. Such advice is all to the good, but in my opinion a policy of playing on children's fears as a means of controlling or punishing them can be more cruel and emotionally damaging than a spanking.

One reservation here will occur to parents. Fear as a means of control can work both ways. A child's plea that he is afraid of the dark may be a protest against going to bed rather than actual fear. But here the problem is in many respects much the same as actual fear, for in either case he reveals his inability to meet an issue in a straightforward manner.

### ASSURANCE OF ABILITY

In stressing more or less direct methods of dealing with specific fears, one should, of course, use every means of bolstering self-confidence. The assurance of ability to do things is one of them.

One of the greatest values that come to the child through the opportunity to join in variegated play with his peers is the incentive to cultivate a number of useful, although commonplace, skills. Often one may see a person in adult years who has not availed himself of this advantage as a child and remains helpless and afraid in a number of situations and uncertain in his approach to other people.

The parent who gives his child an opportunity to join in the varied activities of children's outdoor and indoor play—even though these activities may sometimes be a bit rough, even though the child may sometimes be led into taking somewhat precarious chances—is helping his child to acquire an immunity to timidities that often are an encumbrance in adult years.—"New York Times."

## *SEPTUAGENARIAN'S KALEIDO-SCOPIC CAREER*

Mr. John William Smith, of Ketton, near Stamford, aged 79, has had many occupations. He and Mrs. Smith are to celebrate their diamond wedding shortly. Mr. Smith has been:

Houseboy.
Baker.
Valet.
Footman.
Gardener.
Carpenter.
Blacksmith
Platelayer
Groom.
Farm labourer.
Warehouseman.
Coal Carter.
Shop assistant.
Chorister.
Turner.
Driller.
Boiler-man.
Moulder.
Stevedore.
Fitter.
Rug maker.
Handy-man.

Although he has retired he still digs his garden, builds huts mends shoes, and maks rugs.

He began work at nine years of age, and used to get s. 6d. a week of 84 hours.

## INSPIRATION

*(Continued From Page 26)*

is almost a lost art. We are spoon-fed with ideas at second hand. If you wish to create, bury the seed of an idea in your brain and feed it till it germinates. It may take years, but the fruit will be well worth the plucking. The case of Sir William Hamilton, Ireland's greatest mathematician, is an excellent example of the manner in which the mind works. For years he had been on the track of a new form of calculus, now called quarternions, but somehow, he just could nit formulate his ideas. For fifteen years the problem haunted him and he exerted his powers, but with no immediate result.

One day he was walking with Lady Hamilton over Brougham Bridge, when according to him, "a galvanic circuit of thought closed, and the sparks which fell from it were the fundamental equations betwin *i,j,k*, exactly such as I have used them ever since."

Some men hear vlices helping and urging them on to greater tfforts, more easily and forcibly than do others. Hall Cain used to talk with his helpers, so real did they seem to him. Harold Workman, of Ealing the famous painter, says that he has often rtceived inspiration from outside sources. "When I am at a lass," he confessed recently, I sit down, close my eles and relate. Usually I receive a complete clairvoyant vision of the painting I am to work upon Voices also advise me on colour, and other points."

The experience of Dr. Thomas Wood, the famous composer, is another example of psychic aid He says that unseen helpers often influence him in his fifteenth century home, Parsonage Hall, Bures, Suffolk.

A study of inspiration convinces me of one thing—the great men and women of all time have not been slow to acknowledge the promptings and help they have received from sources outside themselves. To one this may cme through quiet thought, meditation, to another in sleep. Some are helped by sound. Othesr go into the silence.

But inspiration is open to all. Have you ever sought it?

---

The man in evening clothes stood on the pavement outside his club lookig for a taxi. Not seeing one, he called a small boy who was pushing his home-made barrow

"I say, my lad," he said. "just along the gutter.
run up to the top of the street and fetch me a taxi."

The boy looked at him.

"Not likely," he said, indignantly. "I knows your sort. As soon as my back's turned you'll nip off with my barrow."

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

# Around Theatre & Film Land

## Greta Garbo, Communist!

### To Appear In Comedy As A Soviet Official

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail).

At last the long-awaited Garbo comedy, "Ninotchka", has gone into production at the M-G-M studios.

The publicity people describe the film as a "sophisticated, romantic comedy of Paris Moscow and Constantinople." The story would present Miss Garbo as a Soviet Commissar on a delicate diplomatic mission in Paris, where she would fall in love with her French opponent.

This gentleman was to have been played by William Powell, but in view of his health he was unable to take up the part. That other suave master of dry wit, Melvyn Douglas, now has the assignment. Ernst Lubitsch is the director.

## *MUSICAL REVIVED AT PATHE*

### *"Honolulu", A Song-And-Dance Film*

The M. G. M. musical hit "Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell, Robert Young, George Burnes and Gracie Allen is revived this week at the Pathe Cinema.

"Honolulu" is entertainment from start to finish, to be precise musical entertainment!

The story presents lavish scenes in Hawaii, New York and on board an ocean liner. The song numbers include "Honolulu" sung by Gracie Allen, "This night will be my souvenir" and 'The leader doesn't like music", written by Harry Warren and Gus Kahn.

In his dual role, Robert Young appears as a Hollywood screen star who is eager for a vacation. At an "opening" where he is to make a personal appearance, an autograph-seeking crowd mobs a stranger in the lobby who resembles him. Young arranges with the stranger, planter from Hawaii, to exchange places temporarily for their mutual amusement.

En route to Hawaii he meets a cabaret dancer on board the ship and falls in love with her. In Honolulu, Young finds that he is mistaken for his double and also has acquired that gentleman's troubles, including a girl and a charge of embezzlement.

The tangle is straightened out with the planter's return to the island. The music and dancing numbers are worked in the story as it progresses.

Miss Powell is seen in a series of new dances, the first, "Hymn to the Sun", a tap hula based on a traditional Hawaiian celebration. She also performs a novelty number in imitation of Bill Robinson's remembered stair dance, and a tap dance with a skipping rope.

## *"JUAREZ" STARS THANKED*

### *By President Of Mexico*

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail)

All members of the cast and crew of Warner Bros. production of "Juarez," starring Paul Muni and Bette Davis, will receive personal letters of commendation from President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico following his attendance on a special showing of the film in Juarez, Mex.

President Cardenas, who saw "Juarez" in Juarez at the Alcazar Theatred during a trip there on government business last week, expressed his intention to personally thank everyone connected with the epic picture of Mexico's fight for democracy.

Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., J. L. Warner, in charge of production, Hal B. Wallis, executive producer, Henry Blanke, associate producer, William Dieterle, director, Muni, Miss Davis, Brian Aherne, John Garfield, Donald Crisp, Claude Rains, Gale Sondergaard and all other members of the cast will be recipients of President Cardenas' congratulatory letter.

## FILMS AND PROHIBITION

### Madras Govt. Urged To Encourage Cinema As Antidote To Drink Evil

MADRAS (By Mail).

A meeting was held under the auspices of South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce with Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai, Minister for Excise in the chair. Srimathi. C. A. Radha Bai delivered a lecture on "Films and Prohibition."

The Minister in the course of his introductory remarks said that the film industry in India was making appreciable progress in recent years and they should be really proud of it.

GOVT.'S DUTY

Srimathi Radha Bai said that films and Prohibition were closely connected in their national life. The present Congress Government in our province was interested not only in introducing prohibiton but also in encouraging national industries. Both these problems could be easily tackled at one and the same time. She was of opinion that the substitutes for drink provided by the Government in districts where Prohibition had already been introduced were not highly satisfactory. They had to understand the psychology of the ex-addicts in this respect. Films, rather than tea, bhajana Sabhas or even radio, she asserted, would be more powerful and effective antidote to drink. Film had good educative and propaganda value. They contributed in a large measure to the spiritual awakening of the masses, she added. The present Government should therefore encourage films which, she said could be used as a powerful weapon for national uplift. Miss Azuri of Bombay next spoke on 'India's Need of Art' She said that they had to work without any selfishness for the future development of art. 'Art for art's sake' should be their motto she said.

GOVT.'S AIM

The President said that it was not the aim of the Government to encourage the drinking of tea. The main object of the Government in introducing prohibition in our Province was to improve the standard of living of the poor people. 'We don't want to see our people in rags, our women in tears and above all our men stranded in streets after 'pegging' themselves, he added. If the people who were interested in film industry could show to the Government and the people at large that they were working with a national spirit to save the poor man and to give him amenity and enjoyment in life then not merely the Government but the entire population of our Province would welcome the film industry and give all the facilities they required.

CHEAP AMUSEMENT

'We want the cheapest thing for amusement in the villages,' continued Mr. Munuswami Pillai. We want folk dances and plays like chadugudu. In this connection he referred to the districts where prohibition had been introduced and said that the reports from those districts were encouraging and the people there were happy and prosperous. Fortunately for them they had as their neighbour the Mysore Government who after very careful thought had come forward to offer their co-operation. They have closed the liquor shops on the borders of Kuppam. Prohibition had met with marvellous success in three districts and it was bound to be a success all over the Province in due course. He would welcome any film which would suit the mentality of our village people and enrich their intellect.

—Indian Express.

## *MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS*

### *Work Of Inquiry Committees*

The work of the ten Inquiry Committees, which were appointed in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Congress Session, is fulfilling all anticipations. The projects such as Educational Film Production and indigenous News reel production and such other controversial matters which were discussed in the Sectional Conferences and were referred to the Inquiry Committees have received and are receiving careful attention from members of the respective Committees. In certain cases matters referred to them were thoroughly discussed by the members of the Committees after getting the views of the persons concerned in the trade, while in other cases, where consensus of opinion was required in order to study every facet of all the controversial matters, questionnaires have been issued to members of the different sections of the Industry are in order to get the necessary data for the consideration of the Committee members.

It is natural that due to a very wide nature of inquiries, the majority of replies are still to be received. It is therefore, expected that though the completion of the reports of different Committees will not, possibly, be done within the scheduled time, that factor will be more than compensated by the comprehensive nature of the reports.

Judy Garland featured in "Everybody Sing" has received vocal coaching from both Sophie Tucker and Fanny Bruce?

## Do You Know Mayura?

### Nepalese Girl In London Says She Worked In 15 Indian Films!

LONDON (By Mail)

After three years in London undergoing the usual struggles of an unknown breaking into films, twenty-one-year-old Nepalese beauty Mayura has at last got the film chance for which she came 6,000 miles, in George King's "Chinese Bungalow," now in production at Beaconsfield, writes the "Daily Express" Film Reporter.

She uses the stage name Mayura (which means "peacock") because she is related to a previous Maharajah and other members of her family hold important Government positions.

When she came to England she had already made fifteen Indian films (at an average of eighteen reels —three and a half hours' running time) without her name ever appearing, for family reasons on the credit titles.

"Says Mayura, bobbed and chic; "I came to England with a little money and two long plaits down my back.

"I've waited three years for this chance. In the meantime I danced in a show or two, did modelling and photographic and television work.

"I even once had an offer of a cockney part, if I'd agree to bleach my hair."

As a Malayan girl in the film, opposite Paul Lukhas, she will speak a mixture of English, Malayan and Chinese and dance a Balinesque dance.

She doesn't want to go back to eighteen-reel Indian epics. Her ambition at the moment is to play Shaw's Cleopatra with —guess whom?—Paul Lukhas as Caesar.

Only one thing worries her. Her English, learned at school in British India, is too good for the part. She has to learn to speak broken English throughout the film.

(Despite extensive enquiries in film circles, I have failed to find the trace of a Nepalese girl answering the description given above having appeared in an Indian film. Moreover, during the last five years not more than five or six films produced in India reached the inordinate length of 18,000 feet! Who is Mayura? —Film Editor, "Bombay Chronicle.")

Victor McLaglen, who stages a comedy fight with a mule in 'Let Freedom Ring" has had plenty of experience in working with animals in pictures? When he came to New York in 1924 to appear in "The Beloved Brute" for Vitagraph he found himself cast opposite a mountain lion?

GAIL PATRICK, Universal starlet, in a charming pose.

GARY COOPER, RAY MILLAND and PRESTON FOSTER in a re-make of "BEAU GESTE".

MARGARET LOCKWOOD, as she appears in Paramount's "Ruler of The Seas."

OROTHY LAMOUR as she will appear in "Lady Of The Tropics".

ROVERS CUP

# Borderers Play Like Champions

## Frontier Hilal F. C. Trounced By Four Goals To Nil

## Syme, Furrie, Christie And Henderson In Brilliant Form For Victors

K.O.S.B. ...4.
FRONTIER HILAL F. C. ...nil.

**The Frontier Hilal F. C.—a much-fancied team from the North, made rather an inglorious exit from the All-India Rovers Tournament—when—playing in the second round they were trounced by the 2nd Bn. the King's Own Scottish Borderers from Jubbulpore—recent winners of the Meakin Cup—by four goals to love on the Cooperage ground last evening.**

### *Play Like 'Champions'*

Playing like 'champions' throughout the sixty minutes the Borderers never allowed their opponents to settle down—even for a minute—and if they, ultimately ran up a 'heavy' score—card it was no more than they deserved. In fact if they had won by a dozen goals—the score would still have been a correct index of the general trend of play in last evening's encounter—such was the marked difference in the relative strength of the contestants. The Frontier Hilal—who it is rumoured were 'ojcially' 'tipped by their Provincial 'Association'— hopelessly failed to justify the initial hopes that had been raised here by their entry. On their display last evening they compared poorly—as a team—with the shining F. C. (Kohat—even though the Frontier Hilal were certainly pitched against much stronger opponents than their Kohat 'Colleagues' Faqir Hussain and Kasimir Khan alone— of the Frontier team—gave displays expected from players of 'Rovers' class. The losers' custodian—though he 'let in' four goals—more than exonerated himself by saving in the course of things twice that number. He was—of course—wonderfully 'covered up' by Kasimir Khan—the Frontier side's 'hefty' 'left-anchor' who, by his vigorous and 'determined' methods pulled his team out of many a nasty corner.

Of the latter's quintette—the less said the better. Suffice it to say that we are certainly prepared for a hundred times more worthy performance by a combination from the land of the great Rashid and the clever 'Sandemanians!'

### *Wonderful 'Lot'*

Speaking of the Borderers—they are truly a wonderful lot—every man in the side—from apex to quintette. Their recent displays have marked them out as the most dependable combination yet seen in Bombay this season. Which team—civil or military wouldn't be proud of such brilliant attackers as Syme and Furrie and such sound defenders as Thomson, Campbell, Henderson and Christie? Not to mention McPhee—who is as safe—even safer—a custodian as any of the challengers for the Trophy can boast of—(Maisey and Cohen alone belonging to the same class). The game itself was a hopelessly one-sided encounter. The soldiers combining much better and playing 'revelation soccer outclassed their unimpressive opponents in all departments of the game—rarely giving the latter's defence even breathing 'space'.

### *Will They Repeat 1930 Success?*

Ross began the 'landslide'—taking advantage of an unfortunate and costly misunderstanding between Faqir Hussain and Azizzullah to tap in from a couple of years—in the 5th minute of play. (1-0). Syme added momentum—quarter of an hour later—rushing in to drive into an empty net from close quarters. (2-0). And just on the Spur of the recess whistle Furrie—also had a minute earlier came to grief with a bad 'fall'—carried the avalanche further—beating Faqir Hussain with a magnificent well-timed backslice into the far corner of the net (3-0). The same player netting again early on resumption—the Frontier team were literally and completely overwhelmed—and it was only Faqir Hussain and Kasimir Khan's fine work in the defence sector coupled with some real good 'luck' that saved the losers from a much more ignominious reverse. On the strength of their great display last evening the 'Kosbies' seen to be well set on their way to repeat their 1930 performance of winning the Blue Riband of Western India Soccer!

**Result**

FRONTIER HILAL F. C ...nil.
K.O.S.B. ...4.

The teams were:—

FRONTIER HILAL F. C.

Faqir Hussain, Aziz Ullah and Kasmir Khan, Youmas, Gul Mahomed and Bakhish, Kashid, Aslam, Jan Mohammed, Inayat Ullah and Qayoom.

K. O. S. B.

McPhee, Thompson and Campbell, Christie, Henderson and Grieves. Donohoe, Campbell, Syme, Furrie and Ross.

Referee: Mr Hibbert.

### *TO-DAY'S MATCH: EXHIBITION*

(COOPERAGE)

5.45 p.m. South Kanara
v.
3rd Field Regt. R. A.

(Harwood League prices and Rovers seasons)

## Matches Abandoned Due To Rain

LONDON, August 5.

There was no play to-day in the County Cricket Matches between Leicester and Northamptonshire, at Leicester, and Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at the Oval, due to rain.—Reuter.

## Mr. N. H. Jhabvala Appointed Police Prosecutor

Mr. N. H. Jhabvala, Advocate, has been appointed police prosecutor at the Mazagon Police Court Bombay.

## *Wickets Are Falling Like Rain!*

### SIDELIGHTS ON RECENT 'AUTHORS v. ACTRESSES' CRICKET MATCH

"The wickets are falling like rain." That historic statement on a village cricket match in a local paper applied to conditions to-day when eminent authors were batting against eminent actresses. It was at Miss Maud Allen's Regency villa in Regent's Park, and it was organised by Mrs. J. B. Priestley for that admirable body of St. Pancras House Improvement Society.

The day was sunny, and there was a big attendance to see the stars. The field was the size of a tennis court and three balls were used, a child's large air ball and two small air balls. The bowler was at liberty to use one or any or all of these. The stage stars batted first, prettily pretending that they knew nothing about cricket—Ursula Jeans, Cathleen Nesbitt, Margaretta Scott, Elizabeth Pollock, and other brilliant ladies in slacks and shorts and skirts.

RHYTHMIC SIXES!

They made 276 according to the leading accountants present. Miss Ann Firth lashed out, scoring rhythmic sixes till caught accidentally at 53.

The authors had to face the bowling with little bats—stickle-bats some called them—for their defence. They hit out lustily, and Mr. J. B. Priestley, Mr. A. P. Herbert and Mr. Evelyn Waugh seemed to be caught on the first ball. "Steady the Buffs," cried the megaphone commentator, but not even the appearance of Mr. H. G. Wells with a sherry bottle could stay the rout. It was a pleasant, good-humoured event, with much spontaneity and the notabilities all worked hard.

## FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

### Fixtures Beginning Next Wednesday

Following are the first-class cricket fixtures beginning next Wednesday:—

Surrey v. Hants (Oval).
Gloucester v. Glamorgan (Bristol).
Kent v. Middlesex (Canterbury).
Lancs v. Essex (Manchester).
Leicester v. Yorks (Le'ster).
Northants v. Derby (Northampton).
Somerset v. Notts (Weston).
Worcester v. Sussex (Worcester).
Warwick v. West Indies (Birmingham).
Army v. Public Schools (Lord's, 2 days).

### *Cricket In Bombay*

### *EXCITING MATCH*

### *B. E. S. T.'s Victory Over Hindu Gym.*

An exciting match was witnessed at the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday when its 'A' team tried conclusions with the B.E.S.T. Club. The home team going in to bat compiled 129 for 8 wickets and declared. Their opponents proved equal to the task and by hurricane hitting knocked up 133 at the loss of four wickets. Shahab Dev making 66 (not out). Thus the visitors gained a victory of six wickets. For the Gymkhana K. Bhandarkar contributed 23, and for the visitors S. Arolkar 23 .

The other matches played on Saturday were as under:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HIND SEVAK.

Scores:

Islam Gym. 199 (A. Hakim 54 (retired) and E. Maka 38).

Hind Sevak 114 (K. Ebrahim 30).

Result: A drawn game.

PARSI GYM. V. B.B. & C.I. RY.

Scores:

Parsi Gym. 163 for 4 (D. Contractor 66 and J. Lawyer 37).

B.B. & C.I. RY.: 123 for 4 (C. Rana, not out. 52 and S. Gorey 27).

Result: A drawn game.

## Karajat Charges In Limbdi Talukdari

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:

Recently the tenants in the Limbdi talukdari villages of Pipal, Jalila, Knadol, Sundariana and Haripura refused to pay the Kharajat charges included in the Dhara Vera Yad. On representations being made to the Limbdi Durbar, the latter agreed that that part of these charges known as the Dharmada or payment to religious institutions was a voluntary payment and if the people of a particular village wished to discontinue the contribution, they could do so. As regards that part of the charges known as Wasavayas' charges, the matter was referred to the arbitration of the Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdar has now held that these charges are not leviable as the Wasavayas do not work for the tenants unless they are paid for it specially.

## Holland Rejoices Over Birth Of Daughter To Princess Juliana

SOESTDJK, Aug. 5.

Week-end rejoicing are taking place throughout Holland, marking the birth of the second daughter to Princess Juliana and the inevitable disappointment that the baby is not a boy has in noway damped the enthusiasm of crowds. Festivities will continue until Monday night, Monday having been proclaimed a public holiday in honour of the new Princess.

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange will close on Monday afternoon, and the whole city will give itself up to rejoicing.—Reuter.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above society a debate will be held on Sunday 13th day of August 1939 at 3 p.m. sharp in the Hall of the Society at Ismail House Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9.

Miss Zubaida R. Parpia will propose: Women should go in for Higher Education. Mr. Y. R Cassum will lead the opposition.

Miss S. K. Munshi B.A. LL.B. has kindly consented to preside.

# Thana Jail Assault Case

## Superintendent's Evidence

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, August 3.

The District Court Hall was crowded to-day when the trial of Leslie G. Amey, a Jailor (now under suspension) from the Thana District Prison, for an alleged offence under section 325 of the I.P.C. (causing grievous hurt) was resumed before Mr. A. G. Wells, the Thana Sessions Judge and four European assessors. Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba appeared for the Crown while Mr. C. T. Ranadive, Advocate, defended the accused.

The witness Abdul Kadar to whom the accused was alleged to have caused grievous hurt with a baton and who was a convict undergoing a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the date of the incident, in reply to the Advocate for the accused stated among other things it was not true that he, before being handcuffed in the evening of the 29th October, rushed at the accused and caught him by his shirt.

The witness also denied that he kicked the accused in the abdomen and that he repeatedly rushed at the accused. Continuing the witness could not say whence the accused took the baton. The witness stated that the accused had nothing in his hand when he came to his cell. When asked as to whether the witness scared more for religion than life he said yes and stated that he would fight any man who interfered with his religious observances.

Khan Saheb A. E. Kately the Jail Superintendent at the time, in his evidence in chief stated that under the jail manual he had the power to punish prisoners for disobedience of jail rules. He went on to state that in case of refractory prisoners, some force could be used to compel the prisoners to obey jail rules but no blows were allowed. Cross-examination of this witness was reserved.

The proceedings were then enlivened when the prosecution examined Fidally Abdulally, a Daoodi Bohra of Thana. The witness stated that during the Ramzan days the Daoodi Bohras offer Namaz (prayers) four times during 24 hours. The witness then at the request of the court stood before the assessors and gave a demonstration of the gestures and movements of hand and feet when Namaz is offered.

The witness then showed how far and to what extent Namaz can be offered with handcuffs on. Amidst mild laughter from amongst the spectators, the witness at the request of the court allowed himself to be handcuffed and gave a demonstration to the assessors as to what extent it is possible to move the hands. The court and the Public Prosecutor thanked the witness for this act of kindness. Replying to a court question the witness stated that for the efficacy of the Namaz, the hands must be spread and that all the actions must be gone through.

With the examination of Hiralal Shamlal and Kairati Aziz both undertrial prisoners placed in cells opposite that of Abdul Kadar the prisoner alleged to have been caused grievous hurt by the accused, the court rose for the day.

# INDIAN EMIGRATION TO CEYLON

## Island Governor Clarifies Position

### *REPATRIATION ISSUE: IMPORTANT MODIFICATION*

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon made an important statement on the subject of immigrant labour when he declared open the Bank of Ceylon on Tuesday last.

He said that he would clarify the position by placing before them twelve facts in order to prevent a distortion of the position by "loose talk, idle rumour or positive misrepresentation."

The Ministers, he stated, had agreed that for purposes of retrenchment non-Ceylonese employees with more than ten years' service under Government will be treated on a par with Ceylonese.

Estate labour was completely outside the scheme.

The Governor said:—

Indeed I consider it advisable for me to take this opportunity of doing so when facts are in danger of becoming obliterated or distorted by loose talk, idle rumour or positive misrepresentation. Let me therefore try to clarify the position by a short statement of a dozen facts.

There has not been, and is not, under consideration by Government any proposal or scheme that would involve or affect estate labour.

Any legislation to restrict immigration, or to limit the employment of immigrants by quotas, or to impose a tax on their employers could not be assented to by the Governor but would have to be reserved under the Royal Instructions for signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

On the 27th June an undertaking was given to the Government of India that we would refer for an expression of its views any definite proposals that may be placed before the Governor for restricting immigration into Ceylon.

No such proposals have as yet been tendered to me.

There has never been any scheme, much less legislation, for the compulsory repatriation of anybody. Any such legislation would under the Royal Instructions need to be reserved for signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

What the State Council passed, and what I in due course ratified, was supplementary provision to defray retirement bonuses and travelling expenses to their home country for such daily paid employees of Government as might apply for them on their discharge or retirement under conditions announced by the Financial Secretary.

One month's notice of discharge was given to all daily paid non-Ceylonese employees engaged since April 1st, 1934, i.e., after the passing by the State Council of a resolution that immigrants should be engaged only if Ceylonese with requisite qualifications were not available.

None of the persons so discharged were recruited by Government from India; they were engaged locally, and are perfectly free to stay here if they wish to and to obtain non-Government employment. Their discharge by Government is under no special law but in exercise of the ordinary rights of an employer.

Notices have been or are being withdrawn in the case of any non-Ceylonese (a) registered as married to a Ceylonese wife; (b) registered as the father of a child by a Ceylonese mother: or (c) who is married to a Ceylonese spouse whose employment is being continued. The Leader of the State Council in introducing the Budget on July 25th also announced that special cases of hardship would receive individual consideration.

That the services of non-Ceylonese will be terminated before those of Ceylonese was announced as a principle of retrenchment; and a scheme of bonuses has been offered to those non-Ceylonese who desire to avoid risk of retrenchment by voluntary retirement this year.

**The Ministers have recently agreed to an important modification of the principle which I have just mentioned. The modification is that for purposes of retrenchment non-Ceylonese employees with more than ten years' service under Government will be treated on a par with Ceylonese.**

This modification of retrenchment principle and the special cases now provided for in respect of employees under notice have been brought to the notice of the Government of India, to which an undertaking was given on the 8th May last that no scheme for the compulsory replacement of daily-paid non-Ceylonese other than the present one which affects only persons engaged since April 1st, 1934 would be approved without opportunity being afforded for it to make representations.

## *LECTURE ON VOCATIONAL TESTS*

The problem of misfits, psychological tests, their limitations, functions of the vocational adviser and other important topics were covered in an interesting address by Mr. E. G. Lazarus, M.I.E.E., Planning Engineer, to the Bombay Engineering Congress at a meeting held on Friday night in the conference hall of the Electric House.

"Vocational guidance," the speaker said, "is the help rendered to parents and young people to chose the best possible career for which the latter are suited. The vocational adviser gains knowledge in his subject by the study of misfits as the physician studies diseases to discover a remedy." He then explained the methods used for testing general intelligence, mechanical and clerical aptitudes, accuracy, speed, etc., and observed that though the tests had their limitations, candidates who came to an adviser for guidance would be generally wiser in following his advice than in pursuing any other line.

Regarding vocational selection, Mr. Lazarus said that it was in the hands of the employer, who either through an employment bureau or through an adviser endeavoured to find the best type of employee to suit his requirements. "The adviser," he said, "makes a study of the occupation, noting the special characteristics called for, and by means of suitable models, or by a standardized set of questions and the study of the physical and temperamental make-up of the would-be employee finds the right man for the job."

In concluding, Mr. Lazarus expressed the hope that it will not be long before parents and employees in India will seek the help of men and women experts in giving vocational advice so as to raise her standard to that of more advanced countries.

# Swift Revenge On Frontier

## Chowkidar's House Raided As Reprisal

BANNU, Aug. 4.

Swift revenge has been taken by friends of Muskhi Alam, the Faqir of Ipi's "General" who was shot dead on Tuesday night in an encounter in Nizam Bazar near Bannu City. Late last night the Faqir's men struck at Jamal Mian, the chowkidar of Nizam Bazar who shot and killed Muskhi Alam. Jamal Mian's house was raided, his wife and niece were kidnapped and his property was destroyed. The house was in Bazakhel, a village about a mile away from Nizam Bazar, where Mushki Alam was killed. Jamal Mian was at the time on duty at Nizam Bazar.

The raiders numbering 155 strong led by Gulnawaz known as the Faqir of Ipi's "Khalifa", entered the big ancestral house between nine and ten o'clock, took away the two women who were then in, heaped up the cots and quilts and other household things in the courtyard, set fire to them and then to the house and did not leave the spot till everything was reduced to ashes. They remained in the village nearly fortyfive minutes and then were intending to proceed to Nizam Bazar in search of Jamal Mian himself, but were prevented by the news that the Frontier Constabulary were on their way to the scene. When they left, they shot Jamal Mian's buffalo dead and took away his sheep and goats. The rest of the village was left untouched.

Later it was reported that telephone wires nearby were found cut.—A. P.

## LITERACY DRIVE IN KOLHAPUR

MIRAJ, August 4.

The Students' union at Kolhapur had decided to start the literacy drive campaign in Kolhapur City from the 1st of August. The Boarding Superintendents of the various institutions it is reported have instructed the hostel students not to take any part in the literacy drive campaign to be started by the Students' union The Hostel Students were further warned that they would be driven away from the boarding houses if they act against the instructions.

It is heard that the instructor's class was stopped by the Police. The executive committee of the Deccan States Students conference in their meeting held at Sangli have protested this kind of most innocent and constructive activity by the inspiration of the Durbar.

## *Vatva Kheduts' Meeting*

(From Our Correspondent.)
VATVA, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of Khedut Samiti a public meeting of Kheduts was held on August 2.

Resolutions condemning the Tail-tax and high-handedness of Baluchis and Pathans of Patedar and urging the District Magistrate to expel their ring-leaders were unanimously passed

## *Another Party In Sind Politics*

KARACHI: August 4.

In order to combat the activities of the Muslim League in Sind the Ministerial Party have formed a new political party, called Kadium Islam. The Party will open branches throughout Sind and fight the Assembly elections against the League candidates.—United Press.

# Record Crowd For Opening Of Poona Season

## Treble Pool Pays Rs. 40, 547 To Lucky Winners

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The racing authorities were jubilant at the record gathering which ushered in the first day of the Poona Racing Season. A sum of Rs. 40,495 carried over from Bombay last March proved the great attraction, the pool swelling to Rs. 81,000. The G. I. P Railway were obliged to run a duplicate 1st and 2nd class special and all trains to Poona were crowded. Many third class passengers were deterred from making the journey owing to the restrictions imposed by the Curfew. Had conditions been normal the Daily Treble would have established a new record, probably reaching a lakh of rupees. With the course in perfect condition trainers were not afraid to risk horses with doubtful joints. The timings returned were fast and everybody was full of praise for the officials who seldom get any bouquets in these difficult days. As the Daily Treble Pool was the talk of the town, I must mention that the small fortune was shared by Mr. Ramnarain Ruia and a syndicate headed by Mr. Tommy Burns, each party getting Rs. 40,547-8as. All the winners in the pool proved to be rank outsiders, Casanova, Gangasagar II, and Twain blasting the hopes of thousands. Both the winners of the 7th and 8th races were No. 19 on the card.

The chief feature of the sport was the remarkable riding of the French lightweight jockey R. Eude. This newcomer who has a fine seat and a powerful pair of hands, bids fair to replace W. Dillon. Eude scored a splendid double for the Kolhapur stable on Gangasagar II and Taramati II.

Racegoers were greatly pleased with the performance of Sarkhat Hamyar a new Arab mare and No Trumps, a black horse, similar in looks and conformation to Four Aces. Both these animals will win more races in Poona.

Whiteside scored in easy fashion on Silver Armour in the Mysore Plate. Peeress who came late on the scene will be suited by a longer distance.

R. Morley, the well-known Australian jockey made an auspicious debut on Dightena Valley in the Elphinston Plate. Smartly away the favourite won in a canter from Faughan Hill and How's That. Mr. Pip and Pride of India who were finishing on must be followed.

M. Ali Asker sent out the winner of the Reay Plate. Twain ridden by Raffaele trounced Coeur de Lion who was favourite. In contrast to the tearaway methods adopted by other jockeys, Raffaele nursed the mare.

Messrs. Brandons Limited had a difficult task managing the crowds in the specials.

In their usual and efficient manner they ministered to the wants of the public and deserve the thanks of all who made the tiresome journey to Poona.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's AZMIR, 8-12, K. Sheriff ..... 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's BARKI BEG, 8-10, Y. S. Khan.. 2
Mrs. Marbeth's ABBAS PASHA, 8-8, Oosman ... 3
Mr. H Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK, 8-12, Dinshaw .... 4

Time: 1 minute, 24 seconds.

Won by 3|4 length, head, 2 lengths.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 191 for win, Rs. 51, Rs. 24 and Rs. 60 for places.

Favourite Barki Beg.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NO TRUMPS 8-4, E. Britt ... 1
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's LUCKY LAD 8-8, F. Rehman ..... 2
Mr. B M. Goculdas' DAATA 3-10, Jones ..... 3
Mrs. M. C. Patel's Hakim Pasha 9-9, Fitzgerald ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 35 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite No Trumps.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. W. Evans' SARKHAT HAMYAR 7-12 (cd. 7-13), Evans ..... 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's SHAPOOR 8-11, Maxwell ..... 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 7-12, E. Britt ..... 3
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's Gallant Boy 8-12, Kassim Hassan ..... 4

Not run:—Prince Hishan 8-12, The Hawk 8-8, Star of Lanka 8-4.

Won by 1-1|2 length, 2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 min. 22-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV.

The Raja of Bobbili's SILVER ARMOUR 7-12, Whiteside .... 1
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's PEERESS 8-0, Selby ..... 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's MAZARIN 8-0, Mahomed Khan ..... 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena 9-0, Bromley ..... 4

Not run:—Redouble 8-0, Tippu Sultan 7-4.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1 length, head.

Time: 1 min. 14-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by K. M. Khan.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 8-6, Brace ..... 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's COEUR BRULE 3-5, Eude ..... 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's COLUMN TWO 8-5, Meekings ..... 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor 7-8, Bhimrao ..... 4

Not run:—King Moab 8-3, Merry Pass 7-11.

Won by neck, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min 28-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 292 for win; Rs. 97, Rs. 312 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. A. Higgins and Manton's DIGHTENA VALLEY 8-8, Morley ..... 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 9-0, Raffaele ..... 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-6, Cullinan ..... 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Link 8-4, Burn .. 4

Not run:—Cercello 9-0, Peace Treaty 8-9, Cyhro 7-11.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 27-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II 7-6, Eude ..... 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's MONTE CARLO 8-9, Raffaele ..... 2
Messrs. R.K.F. Singh and M.H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER 9-2, Evans ..... 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's Fighting Force 7-11, Callinan ..... 4

Not run:—Autoland 8-5, Private Seal 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 251 for win; Rs. 53, Rs. 38 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

The REAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-9, Raffaele ..... 1
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's COEUR DE LION 9-0, Burn .. 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL 8-11, Cook ..... 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Jovial Prince 8-0, O'Neale ..... 4

Not run:—Orange Blossom II 8-9, Ben Braggie 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 189 for win; Rs. 57, Rs. 25 and Rs. 63 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TARAMATI II 7-9, Eude ..... 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT 8-4, Thompson ..... 2
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J.T. Rogers' ROYAL TASK 9-2, Cook ..... 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's Talkless 8-6, Mahomed Khan ..... 4

Not run:—Spilt Wine 9-2, Quarley Hill 8-9, School Quad 8-9, Wangalla 8-6, Reliable 7-9, Blue Tinsel 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 119 for win; Rs. 42, Rs. 78 and Rs. 75 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

TREBLE POOL

Two lucky punters won the Daily Tote Treble each receiving Rs. 40,547-8.

## POONA RACES

(By "Din")

Various factors contribued towards the explanation of the large crowds at Poona,—Prohibition, the large treble pool accumulation.

There were two people who shared between them the huge sum of eighty thousand rupees. Many others shared in the thrill of contributing towards it. People in the publis eye were Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, the latter resting after his herculian efforts against Prohibition. Mr. Ramnivas Ruia eclipsed all other contenders for fame by his successful nomination of the three treble-pool winners. Fresh from England were a couple of youngsters from the old Cathedral City of Oxford and various ladies who had completed the round of the world.

There were new faces and several interested young men were making kind inquiries. It shows that a pretty face and a good horse for ill together. But then one can rely on a face even though a horse shows deceptive form.

The Race course at Poona is slightly primitive. Too countyfied after the rigid formality of the Members' enclosure at Bombay. It's all the difference between the Royal Enclosure at Ascot and the heath at New Market. There was only one topic of conversation the laws covering prohibition which "Society" would have to face when it got to Bombay after the conclusion of the season.

Somehow Poona loses its fascination when it is turned into a sort of pseudo-intellectual and social suburbs of Bombay. But we go there if only because of the racing.

## BOMBAY'S RACE-GOERS MAKE MERRY

### Booze Freely At Poona And Return By Race Special

The trip to Poona by race-goers proved—to some of them at least—a God-send. Going out of our 'dry' (as dust?) city to the Deccan capital they availed themselves of the opportunity to booze freely. A large contingent of these merry-makers alighted at the Dadar Station, and most of the boozers were in a hilarious mood, but still able to wend their way home, Dadar locality being free from the Curfew Order. But there were a few who had drunk well, but not wisely and were unable to go home. One of our representatives living in the locality was eye-witness to the comic scene of several of these 'helpless' votaries of Bacchus being helped home by their sober comrades. Evidently they had made most of the 'unique opportunity' that presented to them after four days' compulsory abstinence from drinks.

## *Krishnalal Somani Released*

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, August 4

Mr. Krishnalal Somani, who was sentenced under the Press Ordinance, was released this morning on the expiry of his term of one month and a half. Large number of friends and Parishad workers who went to receive him at the jail gate were told that he was to be released at noon but on their having dispersed he was released.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

## Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
INDIAN RUNNER FOR MARATHON.

8 a.m. Fascinating Film Music. 6-30 Torture of Love. 8-45 Devotional Ditties. 9 Nashwar Sansar. 9-10 Sitar. 9-20 J. L. Ranade. 9-40 Bilawal on Sarod. 9-45 Ahmed Dilawer. 10-5 Nautch Music. 10-15 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-30 When Professors Meet. 11-30 Sawai Gandharv. 12-15 p.m. S. Parsekar. 12-25 Three Choruses. 12-35 Master Iqbal. 12-45 Asa on Sarangi. 12-55 Amirbai Karnataki. 1-15 Subtleties. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6 Master Iqbal. 6-10 Jalatarang and Clarionet. 6-20 J. L. Ranade. 6-40 Tarangs. 6-50 Ahmed Dilawer. 7-10 Sawai Gandharv. 7-30 Ustad Jhande Khan's Compositions. 7-45 Amritasathi. 8-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-30 Sport by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. 8-45 Ahmed Dilawer. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New Books, by J. J. Anjaria. 9-50 Phil. Symphony Orchestra of N.Y. 10-30 Epilogue.

## Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)
8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)
6 p.m. to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 J.L. Ranade. 10 Sawai Gandharv. 10-30 Epilogue.

## Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)
7-30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 7-45 Bande Hasan. 8 Lalit. 6-10 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-30 For Young Listeners. 9-15 Sitar Recital. 9-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10 Woman's World. 10-30 London Phil. Orchestra. 10-50 Village Concert. 11-20 Two Orchestral Items.

12 Noon Filmland. 1 p.m. Drury Lane Pantomime Memories. 1-10 Tino Rossi: Tenor. 1-30 Interlude. 1-40 Myra Hess: Pianoforte. 6 Dadre. 6-5 Bande Hasan. 6-15 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-25 Uma Devi. 6-40 Aziz. 6-50 Manohar. 7 Next Week's Programmes. 7-10 Bande Hasan. 7-30 Sitar Recital. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-50 Aziz and Manohar. 9-35 Prevention of Disease, by Lord Horder (B B C Talk). 9-50 Light Concert. 10 Bande Hasan. 10-10 J. C. Roy. 10-20 Aziz and Manohar.

## Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
7-30 to 11-30 a.m. 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)
6 p.m. Sitar. 6-15 Sarangs. 6-25 Bande Hasan. 6-45 Mehboob Jan. 7 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Tak-Dhum-Kit. 7-20 Ghazlen. 7-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-40 Bande Hasan. 7-50 Sitar. 8 Mehboob Jan. 8-10 Tan Paran. 8-15 Music from Movies. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Pasquier Trio.

## Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s).
7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
6 p.m. to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 6-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

## Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

8-30 a.m. N.N. Mazumder. 8-50 Rites and Rituals in Hindu Home. 9-20 Ratnamala Sen. 9-40 Binoy Goswami. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Orchestral Concert.

6 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Rathin Chatterjee. 7-45 Anima Mukherjee. 8-5 Panchanon Bhattacharya. 9 Chamber Music. 9-30 Akinchan Dutt. 9-50 Binapani Mukherjee, 2. 10-20 Binapani Mukherjee, 2.

## Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)
8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)
6 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Enid Coster: Soprano. 9-45 Laura Alzieu: Pianoforte. 10-15 Donald Duthie: Baritone.

## Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)
5 p.m. Carnatic Orchestra. 5-15 S. Venkataraman: Voice. 6 S. Srinivasa Iyer. 6-45 Anuradha. 7-30 S. Srinivasa Iyer of Paravakkarai: Flute. 8-15 Mannargudi Swaminatha Iyer: Voice. 8-45 A I R Artist: Jalatarangam. 8-55 Book Review. 9-30 Mannargudi Swaminatha Iyer: Voice.

## Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)
5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 D. N. Strathie: Baritone. 9-50 Arthur Rubenstein. 10-22 Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire.

## Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)
6 p.m. Radio Orchestra. 6-5 Mannabai. 6-20 Mohan Lal Kool. 6-40 Kumari Sundara Kumari. 6-55 Pi Kahan. 7-2 Mannabai. 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 Faizabad (Hindustani). 8 For Women. 8-40 Thumri, Dadra and Bhajan. 9-40 Pankharyan. 9-50 Kumari Sundara Kumari. 10 Mohan Lal Kool. 10-15 Mannabai of Allahabad.

## Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc|s)
2 p.m. Instrumental Mosaic. 6 For Villages. 6-30 Vadakanjeri Rama Bhagavatar: Vocal. 7 Song-Hits from Seva Sadan. 7-15 Garuda Garva Bhangam. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Vadakanjeri Rama Bhagavatar: Vocal. 9-15 News in English.

## Hyderabad Programme

(Med. Wave 411m. 730 kc|s)
5-30 p.m. Roshanara Begum, Asthai, Tarana, Ghazal. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 N.S.B.S. Orchestra 'Naghma-e-Barsat.' 6-40 Rasheed Ahmed, Thumri, Ghazals. 7-10 "Hindi Poetry" a talk by Pandit Vanshi Dhar. 7-25 Roshanara Begum, Thumri, Ghazal, Geet. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Rasheed Ahmed, Ghazals. 9-15 Roshanara Begum, Khayal, Ghazal, Bhajan.

## Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)
6 p.m. Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 6-20 Shamshad Begam. 6-40 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 6-55 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 7-20 A. A. K. Beenkar. 7-35 Thumriyan. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 8-30 Alap and Gat Des on Vichitra Veena. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 New Styles for New Purposes, 3: Theatre, by Rafi Peer. 9-50 Alap and Gat Maru Behag on Vichitra Veena. 10-5 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 10-15 Shamshad Begam.

# Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 5.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max. | Min. | Rainfall Past 24 hours | Total since 1st June | Difference from Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 100 | 90 | — | 13.9 | +0.8 |
| Amraoti | 92 | 76 | — | 9.2 | —7.4 |
| Akola | 92 | 77 | — | 11.7 | —4.3 |
| Ahmedabad | 91 | 78 | — | 6.0 | —11.0 |
| Ajmer | 96 | 78 | — | 2.4 | —8.0 |
| Ahmednagar | 88 | 68 | — | 7.5 | —1.4 |
| Ambala | 94 | 70 | 1.9 | 15.1 | +2.9 |
| Allahabad | 89 | 77 | — | 18.7 | +02 |
| Benares | 86 | 77 | 0.6 | 19 5 | +1.4 |
| Bareilly | 89 | 78 | — | 14.9 | —6.4 |
| BOMBAY | 87 | 78 | 0.1 | 38.0 | —7.1 |
| Bangalore | 86 | 68 | 0.2 | 5.9 | —1.8 |
| Bhopal | 90 | 76 | — | 33 4 | — |
| Baroda | 91 | 78 | — | 9.3 | — |
| Belgaum | 78 | 67 | 0.1 | 35.8 | +9.1 |
| Bahawalpore | 101 | 81 | — | 1.3 | —1.8 |
| Bijapur | 92 | 70 | — | 7.1 | +1.3 |
| Bellary | 93 | 74 | — | 2.1 | —1 8 |
| Bhavnagar | 91 | 77 | — | 8.5 | —3.1 |
| Chittagong | 87 | 75 | — | 61.9 | +15.8 |
| Calcutta | 88 | 75 | — | 39.1 | +12.9 |
| Cuttack | 90 | 79 | — | 20.4 | —3.7 |
| Cawnpore | 91 | 78 | 0.1 | 15.1 | —0.6 |
| Calicut | 87 | 75 | T | 68.3 | +0.6 |
| Colombo | 85 | 79 | T | 14.8 | +1.2 |
| Chheerapunji | 71 | 64 | 0 5 | 255.9 | +42.9 |
| Cocanada | 93 | 80 | — | 9.1 | —2.2 |
| Cochin | 84 | 73 | 1.3 | 64.9 | +10.9 |
| Dehra Dun | 87 | 69 | 0.4 | 37.1 | —3.0 |
| Delhi | 99 | 77 | 0.1 | 7.4 | —4.7 |
| Dehra I. Khan | 99 | 76 | — | 0.3 | —2.8 |
| Desa | 90 | 76 | — | 1.9 | —10.8 |
| Dalhousie | — | — | 0.9 | 31.8 | —1.3 |
| Fort Sandeman | 99 | 73 | 0.2 | 3.1 | — |
| Gorakhpur | 91 | 79 | — | 28.9 | +5.7 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 91 | 77 | — | 7.0 | —4.8 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 95 | 79 | — | - | —3.7 |
| Indore | 90 | 74 | — | 13.0 | —4.1 |
| Jhansi | 95 | 78 | 0.1 | 17.8 | —0.4 |
| Jubbulpore | 85 | 73 | 0.4 | 28.1 | —0.4 |
| Jacobabad | 102 | 74 | — | — | —1.2 |
| Jaipur | 98 | 76 | — | 4.9 | —6.9 |
| Karachi | 83 | 77 | — | 0.1 | —4.1 |
| Kodaikanal | 66 | 52 | 0.2 | 5.2 | —4.8 |
| Khandwa | 94 | 76 | — | 10.6 | —4.3 |
| Lucknow | 91 | 79 | — | 20.0 | +2.3 |
| Ludhiana | 98 | 74 | 1.3 | 9.2 | —2.6 |
| Lahore | 100 | 76 | 0.2 | 5.9 | —2.1 |
| Lyallpur | 102 | 77 | 1.2 | 5.2 | +0.3 |
| Multan | 99 | 83 | — | 2.6 | —0.5 |
| Mysore | 87 | 68 | 0.5 | 3.1 | —2.7 |
| Madras | 97 | 76 | 0.1 | 2.5 | —4.0 |
| Marmagoa | 84 | 77 | 0.1 | 51.3 | - |
| Malegaon | 91 | 73 | — | 9.7 | +0.1 |
| Mussoorie | 68 | 58 | 1.1 | 29.7 | —8.8 |
| Mahableshwar | 65 | 61 | 0.5 | 130.3 | —40.1 |
| Murree | 69 | 58 | 0.3 | 15.2 | —2.8 |
| Mount Abu | 72 | 63 | — | 6.3 | —24.4 |
| Masulipatam | 96 | 81 | — | 8.1 | —3.7 |
| Mandalay | 89 | 72 | — | 7.4 | —2.1 |
| Mangalore | 85 | 71 | 1.1 | 77.4 | —0.4 |
| Meerut | — | — | — | 9.3 | —4.4 |
| Mercara | 70 | 63 | 0.7 | 57.2 | —21.1 |
| Nagpur | 91 | 73 | 0.4 | 19.4 | —5.5 |
| Ootacamund | 66 | 53 | — | 13.3 | —3.1 |
| Patna | 84 | 77 | 0.3 | 24.7 | +2.7 |
| Peshawar | 101 | 76 | — | 0.6 | —1.5 |
| Poona | 85 | 72 | — | 10.0 | —2.5 |
| Port Blair | 55 | 77 | 0.5 | 36.2 | —3.7 |
| Quetta | 95 | 63 | — | 0.6 | — |
| Ranchi | 76 | 70 | 1.1 | 25.2 | —1.8 |
| Rawalpindi | 98 | 75 | 0.9 | 7.5 | —3.8 |
| Rangoon | 87 | 77 | 0.1 | 40.9 | —1.0 |
| Ratnagiri | 87 | 75 | 0.4 | 87.3 | +21.7 |
| Rajkot | 92 | 79 | — | 2.7 | —13.7 |
| Sialkot | 95 | 74 | 0.1 | 11.1 | —0.5 |
| Srinagar | 81 | 62 | 0.1 | 1.9 | —2.3 |
| Sholapur | 92 | 71 | — | 7.3 | —2.4 |
| Simla | 68 | 58 | 0.1 | 31.2 | +3.6 |
| Surat | 88 | 82 | — | 12.8 | 13.5 |
| Salem | 100 | 76 | 0.2 | 6.8 | —0.9 |
| Trichinopoly | 100 | 80 | — | 3.8 | +3.5 |
| Trivandrum | 86 | 77 | — | 20.2 | —1.3 |
| Vizagapatam | 94 | 81 | — | 7.0 | —3.1 |

T indicates raintall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc|s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 6 p.m.).

## B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Recital by M. Davies. 7-45 Falkman's Apache Band. 8-30 Under Big Ben. 6-45 Religious Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports. 10 Scots Songs and Piping. 10-25 Sport. 10-55 Scottish Country. 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 5.

The depression over Chota Nagpur has weakened further and lies this morning with its Central region, North-east of the Central Provinces. The monsoon has been vigorous in Chota Nagpur, strong in the East and North Punjab and East Central India and active in Assam, Bihar, the East Central Provinces and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and local in Bengal, the United Provinces West Central Provinces, Madras, Deccan, Konkan and Kashmir, while a few falls occurred in the North-west Frontier and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sibsagar four inches, Hazaribagh, Cuddalore three, Daltonganj, Pendra, Ambala two Darjeeling, Nowgong, Ludhiana, Cochin one and half, Ranchi, Mussooree Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Dalhousie, Cherat, Mangalore, Madura and Anantapur one Port Blair Benares, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Khushab, Mysore half.—A. P.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, +.015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs., 87 4 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 78.4 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m., W-N-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m., 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 200 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 23 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 10.

Rain in 24 hours, 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 38.68 inches.

Weather Remark, Rain.

### OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 5-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature, 83.0 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read, 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid, 29.77 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading, 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## SUBHAS BOSE'S ARTICLE FOR 'FORWARD BLOC'

CALCUTTA, August 5.

"The Forward Bloc is not only a creature of inner urge within the Congress, but it is also a product of historical necessity. Moreover the circumstances of the present day warrant its emergence. Having been born in this manner and under such circumstances the Forward Bloc cannot die. It is an inevitable phenomenon in our political evolution. It has come to stay and it will grow from strength to strength as days roll by. Let those who doubt the truth of what I say have patience and watch the future history of the Congress and the Forward Bloc".

Thus writes Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Editor of the "Forward Bloc" in a signed article in the paper the first issue of which came out to-day.—United Press.

*LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS*

# NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

# Silver Higher On Better London Advices

## *ALL LONDON MARKETS CLOSED*

**BOMBAY: August 5.**

**NEW YORK COTTON**

**New York Cotton Market was uninteresting with little business passing owing to holiday abroad. Price for October closed unchanged.**

**The local Market during the night session was steady with Broach April-May closing at Rs. 153-12.**

**BULLION**

**On the London Silver Market, India bought and there was also some Bear covering. Prices for Spot as well as Forward were fixed 1/8 higher. The local Market was sympathetically better.**

**All London markets were closed to-day.**

## *COTTON*

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, August 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 8.95 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 8.94 |
| Difference | ..... | —01 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 8.95 |
| Difference | ..... | unchanged |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, August 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.52 |
| To day's opening | ..... | closed |
| Difference | ..... | — |
| To-day's closing | ..... | closed |
| Difference | ..... | — |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July August 1939 | ..... | Rs. 156-4 |
| April May 1940 | ..... | Rs. 153-8 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, August 5.

New York cotton was dull and featureless in view of holiday abroad with movements restricted and business on very small scale although undertone continued steady.

Trading in October began at 8.94 i.e. one point lower than last closing prices eased slightly on scattered local liquidation but thereafter better feeling prevailed on scattered purchases otherwise trading was altogether uninteresting with October closing at 8.95.

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, August 5.

During the night session the rate for Broach A/M after opening at Rs. 153-8 closed slightly higher at Rs. 153-12. J/A closed at Rs. 156-8

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 5.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October 8.94/8.94

December 8.76/8.76

January, unquoted.

### Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, August 5.

Market closed.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 5.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 48) dol 47 1/8

Anaconda Copper mining (dol 27 1/8) dol 26 3/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 51 3/8) dol 49 7/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) 109 3/4

## *EXCHANGES*

### CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.68 1/16 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | closed |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | ..... | closed |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.68.13 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 4.68.13 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 4.68 13 |

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, August 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 176.71 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 176.71 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 176.71 |

## *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, August 5.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and inactive Franc opened at 176.71 without any change and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.201

New York on Bombay (34.95) 34.96

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-4 11/32 nominal) 0-4 1/8

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (16 11/16) 16 13/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, August 5.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay India bought bear covering. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, August 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (16 11/16) 16 13/16+1/8 |
| Forward | (16 5/16) 16 7/16+1/8 |

LONDON GOLD

London, August 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

### BOMBAY BULLION

#### Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, August 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | ..... | 45 5 | 0 |
| Silver Shravan | ..... | 45 5 | 0 |
| Silver Shravan (Second) | ..... | 45 0 | 0 |
| Silver Bhadarva | ..... | 44 12 | 0 |

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ready | ..... | 37 1 | 6 |
| Gold Shravan | ..... | 37 1 | 6 |
| Gold Shravan (Second) | ..... | 37 1 | 3 |
| Sovereign | ..... | 23 10 | 6 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, August 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat September | ..... | 2 14 | 9 |
| Wheat January | ..... | 3 2 | 9 |
| Wheat May | ..... | 3 3 | 6 |
| Linseed September | ..... | 5 3 | 6 |
| Linseed | ..... | 4 14 | 9 |

#### *Liverpool Wheat*

Liverpool, August 5.

Liverpool wheat market was closed to-day

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

#### Closing Quotations

Liverpool, August 5.

The market was closed to-day.

### 3½% GOVT. LOAN

#### Latest Quotation

Bombay, August 5.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 96-14 at 2 p.m.

### LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 5.

All London commodity markets were closed

### LONDON MARKETS TO OBSERVE HOLIDAY

All London markets will remain closed on Monday owing to August Bank holiday

#### *Wall-Street Market*

New York, Aug 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd | 44 |
| American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd | 22 |
| Electric Bond and Share Common | 10 1/8 |
| Electric Bond and Share dol 5 pfd | 62 |
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 167 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 25 3/4 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 34 |
| Union Pacific | 98 |
| North American | 24 |
| New York Central R R | 14 3/4 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 81 1/2 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965 | 51 |
| 4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961 | 87 |
| 4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943 | 59 |
| Amrex Corporation | 22 1/2 |
| Texas Corporation | 35 |
| Consolidated Oil | 7 3/8 |
| Socony | 11 1/8 |
| United States Steel | 49 1/2 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 60 |
| Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd | 114 |
| Alleghany Ludlum Steel | 18 |
| Republic Steel | 17 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 49 3/8 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 26 1/2 |
| Chrysler | 80 |
| General Motors | 47 1/8 |
| General Electric | 37 1/4 |
| Lockheeds | 25 |
| Brooklyn Manhattan Transit | 13 |
| Woolworth | 48 1/2 |
| Sears Roebuck | 78 |
| Consolidated Edison | 33 |
| Kennecott Copper | 26 |
| Chase National Bank | 32 3/4 |
| National City Bank of N Y | 25 1/4 |

Turnover 900,000 shares. Market nervous owing Far Eastern situation.

#### *Cotton Straddles*

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 45 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 39 1/2

New York Liverpool: October 11 December 8 January 3 March 11 May 27 July 42

#### *Exports From Bombay*

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday. | 1st Sept. to 3rd August. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,134 | 311,174 | 331,091 |
| Japan and China | ... | 1,280,896 | 708,010 |
| Coastal Ports | .. | 34,570 | 61,361 |
| Up-country by Rail | .. | 279,432 | 373,676 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 228 | 10,944 |
| Total | 1,134 | 1,906,300 | 1,485,582 |

### JUTE SHARES EASY

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Jutes:—Easier market continued in this section and only a limited business was put through.

Coals:—Ruled quiet but steady.

Teas:—Practically neglected.

Miscellaneous:—The speculative issues displayed easier movements while other industrials kept more or less unchanged.

Government Securities were quiet but steady.

Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper Rs. 97/-.

Banks:—Reserve Bank Rs. 110/8.

Cotton:—Elgin Mills ord. Rs. 104/-.

Coals:—Amalgamated Rs. 23/14, Raneegunge Rs. 28/8.

Jutes:—Anglo India Rs. 306/-, Chitavalsha Rs. 11/1, Howrah Rs. 48/1, Hukumchand Rs. 2/8, Hukumchand pref. Rs 33/-, Kamarhatty Rs. 450, Lawrence pref Rs. 125/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. Rs. 5/4 c. div., Indian Copper Rs. 1/9, Rhodesia Copper Rs. 1/1, Cement Dalmia Cement ord. Rs. 10/14.

Engineering Companies:—Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 23/13, Steel Corpn. ord Rs. 12/-, Pref. Rs. 94/-, Calcutta Safe Deposit Rs. 6/12.

Paper Mills:—Orient paper Rs. 5/-, Titaghur paper ord Rs. 11/8, India General Navigation Rs. 89/-.

Tea Shares:—Moheema Pref. 10/14.—A P.

### LONDON METALS.

London, Aug 4

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | ..... | £44 17 | 6 |
| Lead | ..... | £16 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | ..... | £14 15 | 0 |
| Tin | ..... | £225 10 | 0 |

#### *London Sugar*

London, Aug 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | ..... | sh. 5 11 3/4d. |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GIZA 2— | | |
| Spot | ..... | 6.62+2 |
| October | ..... | 6.42+2 |
| November | ..... | 6.47+2 |
| January | ..... | 6.54+2 |
| March | ..... | 6.58+2 |
| May | ..... | 6.61+2 |
| July | ..... | 6.65+2 |
| UPPERS— | | |
| Spot | ..... | 5.88—3 |
| October | ..... | 5.67+3 |
| November | ..... | 5.67+3 |
| January | ..... | 5.69+2 |
| March | ..... | 5.72+3 |
| May | ..... | 5.74+3 |
| July | ..... | 5.76+3 |

#### *Alexandria Cotton*

Alexandria, Aug 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SAKELS— | | |
| November | ..... | 12.54+14 |
| January | ..... | 12.59+18 |
| ASHMOUNI— | | |
| August | ..... | 9.50+8 |
| October | ..... | 9.78+3 |
| December | ..... | 9.84+2 |
| February | ..... | 9.88—1 |
| April | ..... | 9.96—0 |
| GIZA— | | |
| November | ..... | 11.56+1 |
| January | ..... | 11.66—1 |
| March | ..... | 11.80—2 |

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Call Loan London | ..... | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | ..... | 77 1/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | ..... | 83 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | ..... | 96 1/4 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | ..... | 102 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | ..... | 107 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | ..... | 109 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | ..... | 105 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | ..... | 94 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | ... | 66 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War loan | ..... | 92 |
| 4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90 | | 104 7/8 |
| Indian Iron and Steel New Ord | ... | 36 |

#### *High And Low Cotton Prices*

Bombay, Aug 4

Broach J/A highest 157 1/2 lowest 156 3/4 closing 156 7/8

Broach A/M highest 154 5/8 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 1/2 closing 144 5/8

Bengal D/J highest 118 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 154 1/8 highest 154 1/4 lowest 154 closing 154 1/8.

Broach J/A, closing 156 3/4

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened at Rs. 153/6 and after declining to Rs. 153/4 improved to Rs. 153/8 under scattered buying and selling. The Liverpool market is closed to-day and the local market was dull and featureless awaiting the American cotton Bureau report which is due on Tuesday.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. The local market failed to show any important change and with restricted turnover prices moved within a narrow range. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F G M G— | | | |
| Broach J/A | Rs. | 156 | 2 0 |
| Broach A/M | | 153 | 6 0 |
| Fine M G— | | | |
| Oomra D/J | | 143 | 12 0 |
| F G M G— | | | |
| Bengal D/J | | 117 | 12 0 |

## Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, August 4.

| | Extra Superfine | Sup. | Fine | F.G. | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G.— | | | | | |
| Bengal U.P. | ... | 129 | 120 | 123 | 120 |
| Punjab | ... | 129 | 126 | 123 | 120 |
| Rajputana | ... | 132 | 129 | 126 | 123 |
| Oomra | | | | | |
| No. 3 | 158 | 156 | 153 | 150 | ... |
| C. P. No. 1 | 169 | 167 | 164 | 161 | ... |
| C. P. No. 2 | 162 | 160 | 157 | 154 | ... |
| Broach | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .. | 162 | 160 | 157 | 155 |
| Punjab- | | | | | |
| Ame. | ... | 183 | 181 | 178 | 176 |
| Surat | ... | 200 | 198 | 195 | 193 |
| Rajpipla | ... | 197 | 195 | 192 | 190 |
| Navsari | ... | 209 | 207 | 204 | 202 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £7 8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68-1/8 at New York.

London Silver prices improved 1-16d. at 16-11/16d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 16-5/16d. India bought. Speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady. Later on there was short covering at fixed prices and India bought. Sellers were reserved.

New York Silver was unchanged at 34-3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4d. London-Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 45-6-6 and forward parity was Rs. 44-9-6.

The local market was quietly steady and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready, | 37 | 1 | 6 |
| Shrawan dely. | 37 | 1 | 6 |
| 2nd Shrawan dely. | 37 | 1 | 3 |
| Shrawan Teji Mandi | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Bhadrapad dely. | 37 | 1 | 3 |
| Bhadrapad Teji Mandi | 0 | 3 | 3 |

SILVER

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| Shrawan dely. | 45 | 2 | 0 |
| 2nd Shrawan dely. | 44 | 13 | 0 |
| Shrawan Teji Mandi | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Bhadrapad dely. | 44 | 9 | 0 |
| Bhadrapad Teji Mandi | 1 | 12 | 0 |

## Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, August 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | 126/28 |
| Bengal F.G. | 123/25 |
| C. P. 1 | 157/58 |
| C. P. 2 | 154/55 |
| Arvi | 154/55 |
| Amraoti | 153/54 |
| Ellichpur | 153/54 |
| Berar | 152/53 |
| Maikapur | 150/51 |
| Khandesh | 138/43 |
| Jalna-Sailu | 142/44 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 152/53 |
| Khandwa | 152/53 |
| Mathia F.G. | 128/34 |
| Broach | 157/58 |
| Punjab 4 F. | 172/77 |
| Punjab 289 F. | 202/207 |
| Sindh N. T. | 177/87 |
| Surat | 194/95 |
| Navsari | 205/207 |
| Western Farm | 167/75 |

## PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, August 4.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:—

| | Per Tola |
|---|---|
| (Elephant Brand) | |
| Platinum 100 p.m | Rs. 47 0 0 |
| Platinum 97 p.c | Rs. 46 0 0 |
| (Anchor Brand) | |
| Platinum 25 p.c. | Rs. 14 0 0 |

# Small Improvement In Share Bazar

## DROP IN WALL-STREET IGNORED

### Jobbers' Covering Wipes Off Opening Decline

BOMBAY, August 5.

**The performance of to-day's Session of the local Share Bazar clearly indicates that there is utter absence of speculative interest and the market is solely moving in sympathy with operations of Taravaniwalas.**

**It is true that in anticipation of disturbed political situation, the local market declined yesterday when the Wall Street came down by 2 1/4 dollars for U. S. Steel Shares, there was some nervousness in the local market before the opening of the Session.**

**It was feared that in the absence of confidence, prices could collapse but the action of the market was impressive. There was a marked absence of any nervous unloading or Bear pressure.**

**As a matter of fact recent sellers awaited the decline to cover up their short interest and prices ruled steady.**

**The Wall Street Market declined on realising influenced by less favourable views of the European political situation and Far Eastern developments. U. S. Steel Shares declined 2 1/4 at 49 1/2. Anaconda Coppers closed 5/8 lower at 26 1/2. General Motors also lost 5/8 at 26 1/2 dollars.**

**It will be seen that apart from industrial outlook, the markets at present are influenced by political developments. London Share market displays good undertone.**

**The local market which may be termed a balanced one or stable is not anxious to move. When Wall Street prices were rapidly moving up the local market was reluctant to follow on the upward trend and now when Wall Street is down, our market refuses to go down. The State clearly reflects absence of speculative incentive.**

**Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,315 and steadily advanced to Rs. 1,331/4. Despite the fall in Wall Street to-day's closing prices in the local market were slightly above yesterday's close. Cotton Mill Shares also fared well and Cement Shares ruled very steady.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmed. Advance | 257 | 8 |
| 250 | BOM. DYEING | 707 | 8 |
| 100 | CENTURY | 193 | 0 |
| 100 | CENTRAL INDIA | 195 | 0 |
| 100 | COLABA | 105 | 8 |
| 100 | Coorla | 84 | 0 |
| 250 | David | 25 | 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 285 | 0 |
| 1 | E. D Sassoon | 0 | 3 3 |
| 100 | Finlay | 89 | 0 |
| 100 | GOKAK | 125 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 167 | 0 |
| 100 | Indore | | 0 |
| 100 | Khatau | 8 | 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR | 209 | 0 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 415 | 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 25 | 0 |
| 100 | MORARJI | 110 | 8 |
| 250 | Model | 40 | 0 |
| 50 | MYSORE | 80 | 8 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT | 168 | 8 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 41 | 0 |
| 100 | PHOENIX | 225 | 0 |
| 25 | SASSOON SILK | 67 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur | 2,700 | 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX | 64 | 8 |
| 100 | SWADESHI | 192 | 0 |
| 100 | SWAN | 83 | 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1,017 | 8 |
| 1,000 | Westerns | 350 | 0 |

**BANKS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 108 | 0 |
| 35-50 | Central | 35 | 2 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1,532 | 8 |
| 125-500 | Imp. Conty. | 378 | 12 |
| 50-100 | India | 144 | 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 110 | 12 |
| 5 | Union | 5 | 14 |

**CEMENTS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | ASSOCIATED | 123 | 8 |

**INSURANCE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Empire | 666 | 4 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 13 | 9 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 53 | 0 |
| | New India | 37 | 14 |
| 15-75 | Oriental | 4425 | 0 |
| 10-50 | Vulcan | 7 | 2 |

**ELECTRIC**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahd. Old | 145 | 0 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA VALLEY | 1,451 | 4 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 11 | 8 |
| 50 | BOMBAY TRAM | 129 | 8 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 160 | 0 |
| 10 | Broach | 10 | 11 |
| 100 | Karachi | 191 | 4 |
| 100 | Poona | 190 | 0 |
| 100 | Surat | 161 | 4 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO | 154 | 0 |
| 1,000 | TATA POWERS | 1,275 | 0 |

**RAILWAYS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 997 | 8 |
| 100 | C. Province | 100 | 4 |
| 100 | Dh. Baramati | 101 | 8 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 99 | 4 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 101 | 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 58 | 8 |
| 100 | Sara Serajganj | 102 | 12 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 772 | 8 |

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 5

Bombay Dyeing (705) 702 705 703 06 707
Century (191) 190 192 193
Central India (193/8) 193 194 195
Kohinoor (209) 208 209 210 209
New Great (169) 168 1/2 168/8
Simplex (64/8) 64 63/8 64/8
Swadeshi (192) 191/8 192
Associated Cement (123) 122/8 123/12 122/12 123/8
Andhra (1451/4) 1450 1451
Tram Ord (129/8) 129/8
Tata Hydro (154) 154
Tata Power (1270) 1265 1266 1272 1277 1272 1275
T Steel Defd (1327/8) 1320 1318 1322 1321 1327 1321 1332 1331
T Steel Ord (278) 277 276 278 279
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (165/4) 165/4 163/8
Bellapur (172/8) 172 173
B Steam (256) 256 255
B Burma (460/8) 457 462 458 462/8

**MININGS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Burma Corp. | 5 | 5 |
| 2sh. | Indian Copper | 1-9-6 | |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel | 23 | 12 |
| 10 | SHIVRAJPUR | 30 | 12 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DEFDS. | 1,331 | 4 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD. | 279 | 0 |

**MISCELLANEOUS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | ALCOCK | 368 | 0 |
| 10 | Air Service | 6 | 4 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR | 173 | 0 |
| 200 | Bombay Safe Dep. | 668 | 12 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM | 255 | 0 |
| 125 | B. BURMA | 462 | 8 |
| 50 | B. BURMA CONTY. | 163 | 12 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3-3 | 6 |
| 50 | BOMBAY TELEPHONE | 88 | 0 |
| 100 | IND. BLEACHING | 82 | 8 |
| 50 | Ind. Invest Trust | 44 | 4 |
| 100 | I. Radio Defd | 347 | 8 |
| 100 | I. Radio Ord. | 340 | 0 |
| 100 | Port Canning | 74 | 8 |
| 30 | PREMIER CON | 71 | 12 |
| 15 | Scindia | 17 | 3 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill | 35 | 4 |

**PREFERENCE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c Andhra Valley | 1,482 | 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 297 | 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 79 | 4 |
| 5 | p.c Central India (T.F.) | 560 | 0 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c. Prem Const 1st | 110 | 8 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c. Prem Const 2nd | 100 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 152 | 8 |
| 7½ | p.c Tata Power | 1,585 | 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 163 | 8 |
| 7 | p. c Vishnu | 675 | 0 |

**DEBENTURES**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 3/4 | p.c Andhra Valley | 101 | 12 |
| 6 | p.c Andhra Valley | 105 | 0 |
| 4 | p.c Bombay Telephone | 52 | 12 |
| 7 | p.c Sholapur | 78 | 6 |
| 6 | p.c Tata Hydro | 105 | 6 |

(Capital letters indicate Shares Forward List.)

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3/4 | p.c. 1948-52 Loan | 98/6 |
| 3 1/2 | p.c. G P Notes (Cash) | 97/4 |
| 3 | p.c. 1951-54 Loan | 100 |
| 3 | p.c. 1941 Bond | 102/5 |
| 3 | p.c. 1963-65 Loan | 97/13 |
| 3 1/2 | p.c. 1947-50 Loan | 104 |
| 4 | p.c. 1943 Bond | 107/6 |
| 4 | p.c. 1960/70 Loan | 110/12 |
| 4 1/2 | p.c. 1955-60 Loan | 115/12 |
| 5 | p.c 1940-43 Loan | 103/12 |

TAXFREE LOANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | p.c. 1945/55 Loan | 114/2 |
| 4 | p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan | 111/12 |
| 5 | p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan | 121/8 |

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | p.c. B. P. T 1974 | 108/8 |
| 4 | p.c. M. Deb. 1974 | 107/0 |
| 5 | p.c. M. Deb. 1959 | 116/8 |
| 6 | p.c. M. Deb. 1954 | 128/0 |
| 6 | p.c. K. P. T 1956 | 127/0 |

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes moved within narrow limits. Opening at Rs. 96/13 closed at Rs. 96/14/6. Trend: Quietly steady.

# MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 5

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Aug 29/32 Sept/Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/4
Bank's buying T T 284 7/8
Bank's buying D D 284 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1308
Bank's buying T T 1328
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 26 3/4 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 5th instant
Shanghai London 0/4 7/32 5th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 5th instant
Java London 8.77 1/8 5th instant
New York London 4.68.12 4th instant
London New York 4.68.13 4th instant
London Paris 176.71 4th instant
London Italy 89.02 4th instant
London Belgium 27.35 7/8 4th instant
London Switzerland 20.7[illegible] 1/2 4th instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.78 5/8 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 3rd instant
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 16 5/8 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 16 5/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 35 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

## *Groundnuts Coromonde Shelled*

London, August 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| September | £11 | 13 9 |
| October | 11 | 6 9 |

## *Wheat Chicago*

Chicago, August 3.

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| September | 0.64 1/2 |
| December | 0.64 7/8 |
| May | 0.65 7/8 |

## *New York Sugar*

New York, August 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 1.95 |
| November | 2.00 |
| January | 1.92 |
| March | 1.95 |

# Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

### *Jewish Ball*

I have hardly ever seen the Ball Room of the Taj so crowded that it was hardly enjoyable. The object of the Ball, to help Jewish refugees. was very laudable, but no attempt was made at all to bring it clearly before the notice of those present. A few posters, or still better a few refugees in person could have made a better collection than the selling of bags of nuts and matches, even though the fair sellers were tastefully dressed. The floor was so crowded that the dances became a drag-your-partner and thread-your-way through the crowd affair, and to make matters still worse there was an undignified and positively objectionable rush for balloons as they descended from the ceiling. I have always wondered whether these balloon dances serve any purpose except to give vent to the scrambling, butting-in and destructive instincts in man (and also in women), and to give them a chance of exhibiting their primitive snatch and grab propensities.

### *Willingdon Club*

Of a Saturday evening the Willingdon Club has a comfortably large crowd at its dances. The fact of its having a separate dance room, with no space therein for sitters-out is considered an advantage by those dancers who tend to be self-conscious or nervous, but for those who go to club to watch others dancing it is a definite drawback. Is that why the Cricket Club is so full on dance evenings with a majority of non-dancers? I understand the Cricket Club is considering the question of transferring its dance floor to the present green lounge room which may prove a mistake and it might be advisable for the Committee to consider the possibilities of increasing the size of the present room and floor area. Some may wonder why clubs should pay so much attention to the dance side. Well if they don't swim with the tide they run the risk of sinking.

### *Teddy Weatherford*

An event in dancing or gay circles was the departure of Teddy and his Band at the end of last week. The band had become an institution in Bombay, and seemed to be almost a permanent feature. The panicky, with the I-told-you-so look on their faces, laid his departure at the doors of Prohibition, but his promise to return to Bombay again at some not too remotely far off date cut out their arguments. A band, that in the opinion of expert ballroom dancers was considered to rank among some of the best few in the world, it proved a great addition to social life in Bombay and the Taj management are to be congratulated on keeping it here so long. Its last Sunday's dance was really enjoyable as the floor was none too crowded.

### *Slavonic Languages*

Dr. Banasinski, Consul for Poland, and one of Bombay's most hospitable hosts, arranged a Supper party to meet Miss Falk, Lecturer in Slavonic Languages, Calcutta University, and Dr. Das Gupta of the same University, on Monday the 24th July. Calcutta University has gone ahead of all other Indian Universities in introducing Slavonic Languages. Very few recognise the closeness between all Indo-Aryan Languages and Culture, including the Slavonic Languages and Miss Falk's researches introduce a new theory of later contact between the Slavs and the early Aryan settlers in India, probably through overland routes passing through Russia. Unfortunately very little interest is being taken by Indians in the matter, and I was, therefore, surprised to find this subject being discussed at another supper party a few days earlier given by another charming hostess, Mrs. D. R. D. Wadia, when keen interest in the subject was exhibited by Indians and Europeans alike. The Fascist war threat has resulted in drawing other nations closer together, and a closer study of the similarities of our earlier cultures will bring about better understanding. This point was further substantiated by two characteristic Indian Dances exhibited with such grace and excellent technique by Miss Lily Banasinski, that you could scarcely believe that she was not "born and bred" to it.

### *Caledonian Ball*

Things do change and we notice the difference for a few days only, then forget all about it; so the new band at the Taj is proving itself and we will soon forget the old; only one suggestion, more variety is essential and a few more rumbas, slow waltzs and tangoes will be very welcome. As the Ball was for a good cause H. E. the Governor came down from Poona for the occasion. A notable item was the Snake Dance by the Taj Cabaret artistes, the Duo Landoff-Corry; most appropriate costume with the proper wriggling, gliding motion, it proved very impressive. The Eightsome Reel with the wild Highland yelps was so boisterous that you only had to close your eyes to visualise yelping creatures with real tails, not just tail-coats! Again the balloon dance struggle proved most undecorous and I fully agree with the charming lady who used the epithet "nasty cat" about another who swooped down like a wild woman of the prairies and burst the former's balloon. A friend advised me not to view the ball from the wrong angle as everything there was wrong, I agree.

### *The Monsoon And Picnics*

What a tame lot we are. When it rains we stick at home, and spend the evenings at clubs, dances or pictures. This is the time for picnics, and those who brave the rains will surely reap the rewards of glorious landscapes with nature at its greenest and best. What a wealth of unexplored and unexploited spots there are within easy reach. We have pastoral landscapes that are enough to drive foreigners crazy with delight, yet most of us look on unperturbed. There are spots, which developed in any other country would prove veritable gold mines overswarming with picnickers, but with our low spending capacity here they are lost except to those who search for them. A whole day's trip last Sunday revealed beautiful scenes upto Ghodbunder; the beautiful flats after Jogeshwari, the open countryside all along, a caressing streamlet after Borivli, the quiet and pretty coves on the creek at Ghodbunder, all these can be seen in absolute safety against the inclement weather from a car. With congenial company the "wilderness" becomes paradise enough!

### *Prohibition Night*

Prohibition night, apart from the disgraceful scenes enacted in bars and other unsavoury places, passed off quietly. A dance at the Taj was well attended but I failed to notice any indiscriminate drinking, or in fact any strong drinking at all beyond the usual. A few weeks will definitely prove that social life in Bombay will not come to an end with prohibition, and if it does feel the blow, it will have a speedy recovery and get over it in no time. Anyway Prohibition cast no cloud over the evening's mirth, and no one there seemed worried about it. The sudden spurt of functions that we had in July in anticipation of prohibition seems to have given an impetus to further functions that I understand will be forthcoming even in dry August and September. I wonder whether anyone will "pine for what is not."

## WHAT'S IN THE MEDICINE

**An article in the "Medical World" commenting on the fact that brandy, "otherwise spt. vini gallici," is now prescribed by panel practitioners, says:—**

**"When the practitioner has been careful to write down, spt. vini gallici, or acid aceto sal., it is exceedingly undesirable that the chemist should let the patient know that brandy has been prescribed, or that his tablets contain nothing more mysterious than aspirin.**

**"Nevertheless, the chemist is often exceedingly careless in this matter. We think there should be a rule of conduct which forbids the chemist to tell any patient what drugs are contained in the medicine prescribed for him."**

"Is your father always as glum as this?"

"By no means. He laughs twice a year—spring and autumn when the women's new hats come in."

**Picture taken at the opening session of the International Women's Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya and Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar, delegates from India, are seen seated in the centre in front.**

A MESSAGE OF HOPE
TO VICTIMS OF
TUBERCULOSIS
DO NOT DELAY
START TAKING THE WONDERFUL REMEDY THAT HAS SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES
UMCKALOABO
(Pronounced Um-ka-lo-bo)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 16oz. 30 days treatment | 22 |
| 8oz. 15 days treatment | 12 |
| 4oz. 8 days treatment | 7 |

C. MORRIS & SON,
Bell Bldg., 6 Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
BOMBAY

USE VITAFIX
←YOUNG MEN
Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets. By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.
BRIJMOHAN & Co.,
Pfaff Bldg., Phirozeshaw Mehta Rd.,
Bombay, 1. Phone: 30230.

# EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

*The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—*

| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
|---|---|
| A | |
| B | |
| C | |
| D | |
| E | |
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....

| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
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*Name* .....

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| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
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*Name* .....

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| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

*Name* .....

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| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

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| Figure Words Competition 6//8/39 | |
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| D | |
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| O | |
| P | |
| Q | |
| R | |

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....

*Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.*

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Behn Sheila, Member No.1 of the Balkan-ji-Bari whose birthday was celebrated by the Bombay and Karachi Branches of the Association on July 23rd last. It may be pointed out that the Balkan-ji-Bari has at present membership of about 5,000 and 23rd July is also the birthday of Lokamanya Tilak.

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Don't be harsh on any one. Speak gently, kindly to every one.

When you speak roughly or bitterly to some body, have you marked that you feel so bad?

When you lose your temper, have you noticed that there is a burning sensation within you?

When you are hot with any person, remember that you are hot, while the other person—your victim—may yet be cold!

It is said that when an arrow is shot from the bow, it can never come back.

Similarly when a word goes out of your mouth, you can never put it back inside.

An arrow may injure the body or wound a person physically.

But a bad word injures one's feelings and wounds his heart.

An arrow, therefore, is not so harmful as an unthoughtful utterance.

Besides, as we have seen, it is more harmful to our ownselves than to the other person.

Let us then, be very careful in using words, in speaking to any one.

Let us never be harsh on any one. Let us speak gently, sweetly to every one.

For, that pleases us and that makes the other persons also happy!

* * * *

### Children's Gathering

On Sunday, July 23, nearly 150 boys and girls from Bombay City and suburbs gathered at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, under the presidentship of Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta, President of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Branch of the All-India Children's Association.

The occasion was made very amusing and interesting by a long list of entertainments by various groups. The Vile Parle children gave a good number of dramatic pieces, sweet songs, comic speeches and dances. Khar children too did their best, and the joy of the whole gathering was increased by the chorus songs of the Satya Sangeet Samaj boys and girls.

Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta, our chief and honoured guest, then delivered a short speech in which she stressed the value and utility of a children's organisation in general and of the Balkan-ji-Bari in particular. She pointed out the dire need of similar associations to foster goodwill and sympathy between children of the various castes and creeds—a thing that India painfully lacks in.

After the speech, all stood up to sing together "Vande Mataram".

* * * *

### Sheila's Birthday

It happened to be little Sheila's birthday on Sunday, July 23—so all children who had collected on the occasion sat down together to partake of light refreshments, and thus celebrate the function.

Her birthday was celebrated also at Karachi by the Balkan-ji-Bari of that place, as she has a number of friends there. They also had a picnic.

Sheila, as you know, is member no. 1 of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association which has now on its rolls about 5,000 members throughout India and abroad.

Sjt. Ram. B. Motwane, General Secretary of the All-India organisation related to the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari the story of the starting of the association and significance of the occasion.

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President, sent her a telegram on behalf of the Association, wishing her many happy returns of the day. A number of friends sent her similar messages and presents.

Little Sheila has asked me to convey thanks to one and all of her friends and well-wishers. She prays that she may be able to fulfil their hopes! We also join in her prayer.

* * * *

### The Miller And His Son

By Sarala Mathur

A miller and his son were driving their ass to the fair to sell it. They had not gone far when they met a party of girls coming back from the fair, talking and laughing among themselves.

"Look", cried one of them, "Did you ever see such foolish fellows, drudging along the road on foot when they might be riding?"

The miller, hearing this, made a sign to his son to get on the back of his ass. Then he walked merrily along by his side.

By and by they came to a group of old men, who were talking and shaking their heads as if all the world had gone wrong.

"There," said one of them, "This proves what I was saying. What kindness is shown to older men in those days? Do you see that idle young fellow riding when his father has to walk? Get down, you lazy boy, and let the old man rest his weary limbs."

Then the miller made his son get down and climbed on to the back of the ass. So they went on until they met a company of women and children.

"Why, you lazy old fellow," cried several of them at once, "How can you ride when the poor boy has to walk all the way?" The miller felt quite ashamed, and took his son up behind him.

They had almost reached the fair, when they met a man who said, "Pray, is that ass your own?"

"Yes" said the miller.

"Oh, one would not have thought so, judging from the way you load him. Why, you two stout fellows are better able to carry the ass than he is to carry you!"

"Anything to please you," said the miller, "we can but try."

So he got down and told his son to do likewise. Then they tied the ass's legs together, and with the help of a stout pole tried to carry the animal across a bridge that led into the town.

It was such a comical sight that the towns folk all ran out of their houses to laugh at it. The ass not

(Continued On Page 43)

Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta presided at the general gathering of boys and girls of All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Baris, Bombay, held on July 23. at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

Children enjoying light refreshments at the All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Children's gathering.

The President with Syt. Satish Bhai, General Secretary of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children of All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Baris met at Khar on Sunday, July 23.

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 42)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

[illegible] the noise, kicked off the cords that bound him, and falling into the river, was drowned.

Then the miller and his son sadly made their way home again. "We have tried to please every body," the old man said, "and so have pleased no-body, and we have lost our ass too.

* * * *

## Trains Go By

(By H. P. Phatu)

I LIKE to watch the trains go by,
To climb upon the wall,
Which runs just by the Railway track;
Though mother thinks, I'll fall.
I like to see the long, long lines,
All shiny in the sun;
They seem to go for miles and miles,
Until they join in one.
I like to hear the whistle squeal,
Which tells the train is near,
And then I hold my arm down bent,
To show the way is clear
I like to see the cloud of smoke,
It puffs into the air,
And then I stand right on the wall
To let them see I'm here.
The driver always waves his hand—
A hand so big and black,
Sometimes he shouts "Hallo! Hallo!"
And I shout "Hallo! back.
The great big wheels go round and round
As quick as I can blink,
And the carriages behind go clinka clinka,
Go clinka—clinka—clink.
I watch it buzzing out of sight
As fast as it can run,
And then there's nothing but the lines,
All shiny in the sun.

* * * *

## Magic Words

(By S. P. Desai)

THERE are some words which read the same backwards, like 'eye' "eve" 'dad' and others. There are some others which, when read backwards, form some other words. Thus 'saw' becomes 'was' 'tip', pit' 'rat' becomes 'tar'; and liar' becomes 'rail.

It is fun to make sentences of such words. For instance. 'Tara sees a rat".

Adam was the first man created by God. As he was feeling very lonely, God gave him a friend by making Eve. Eve asked him, "What is your name?". He said. "Madam, I'm Adam." This sentence too reads the same backwards.

Napoleon was a great European conqueror. But, at last, when he was defeated, and sent away to the island of Elba, he said, "Able was I ere I saw Elba (ere—before.) This too reads the same backwards.

Here is another one. One evening Netta and Ena were walking on a lonely road, when they were attacked by robbers. After robbing them they left them lying by a lane. They were discovered at ten o'clock by their parents. Their father said to their neighbours, "Netta, Ena, lay by a lane at ten."

Now try and make such sentences of your own.

* * * *

## Invisible Inks

Here are some ideas for invisible writing. For the following use a thin glassrod to write with or a pointed piece of wood.

You can write on paper with milk. To make the writting visible run a dirty finger over it. Try it. You can do the same with the juice of a lemon or of an onion. Water in which rice has been boiled can be used. To render this visible brush tincture of iodine over the paper.

One drachm of chloride to cobalt and one drachm of gum arabic dissolved in an ounce of water makes good invisible ink. To render the writing visible, warm the paper. This makes visible blue writting.

To make visible green writing in the same manner dissolve the ten grains of chloride of nicle and ten grains of chloride of cobalt in an ounce of water.

Ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in water makes invisible ink, visible when washed over with a weak solution of perchloride of iron. Perchloride of mercury dissolved in water becomes visible when brushed over with a solution of iodine of potassium. The lettering will be scarlet. If brushed over with weak caustic soda the lettering will be yellow.

* * * *

## Golden Sleep

Sleep is as necessary as food to babies and growing children. Are the little ones getting enough of it?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Birth to 6 weeks | 17 | hours. |
| 6 weeks to 6 months | 15½ | " |
| 6 months to 2 years | 14½ | " |
| 2 years to 4 years | 13½ | " |
| 4 years to 5 years | 12½ | " |
| 5 years to 7 years | 11½ | " |
| 7 years to 10 years | 11 | " |
| 10 years to 14 years | 10 | " |
| 14 years to 16 years | 9½ | " |

* * * *

## Great Boasts

"In Africa I once met a man who was so black that one had to strike a match to see him."

"In Formosa I once saw a native who was so thin that he had to go home twice before they knew that he was there."

* * * *

## Knock Them Down

HERE IS a very interesting indoor game to play. First of all, you have to bet ten empty cotton reels and place five at each end of the table. about three inches from the edge. The two players then stand at each end of the table and one has to have a marble.

The player with the marble has to roll it along the table towards the other player's reels and try to knock one off the table. The other player than takes the marble and rolls it back, trying to do the same thing. If a player knocks one of his opponents reels off the table he has another turn.

The first player to get all his opponent's reels off the table is the winner.

* * * *

**CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.**

**Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.**

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

**If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.**

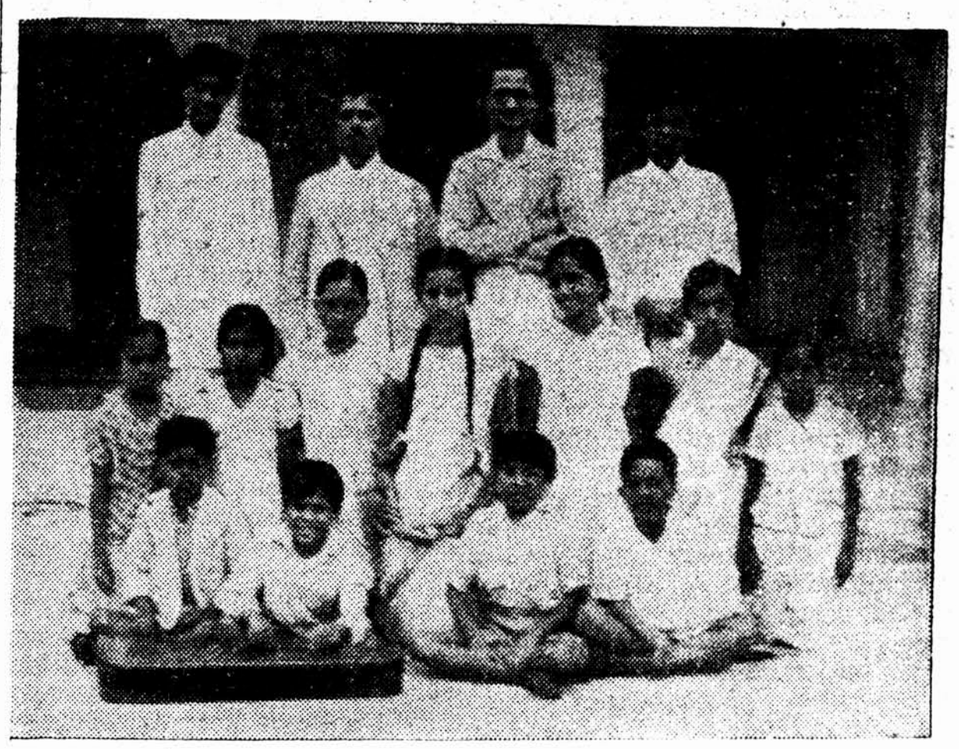
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

**Kindly address all communications directly to:—**

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

**Boys and girls of Vile Parle branch of the All-India Children's Association, with their leader Sjt. Killawalla**



**Satya Sangeet Samaj children also took part in the functions and gave lovely music under the leadership of Syt. Hari Gupta Bhai, who runs the music organisation.**

**Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children who gave some items of the programme under the leadership of Shrimati Dhame Behn and Syt. Prabhu Bhai.**



**A couple of children who danced on the occasion.**

***A Memorable Week—Unprecedented Welcome To National Chief—An Enthusiastic Journalists' Meeting—A Crowded Day In The Suburbs—"At Home" At Dadar And Bombay—Municipality's Tribute—Welcome By Schools—Two Thousands Rupees For National Head Quarters.***

Thousands of Hindusthan Scouts, both boys and girls, have given an unprecedented welcome to Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai, the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindusthan Scout Association. The seven memorable days that Bajpaiji has passed in Bombay surpassed the great enthusiasm that the young generation displayed for the Hindusthan Scouts in January when the city celebrated the National Scout Festival Week. Those who accompanied our grey haired chief were surprised at his vigour and strength at the age of sixty because Bajpaiji was on his legs from eight in the morning to practically nine in the night every day. He addressed more than twenty meetings, got acquainted with almost all the important Principals of Schools and visited several prominent citizens who gave him good silver to manage the National Headquarters.

## *At The Central Station*

He arrived in Bombay for his official inspection tour. He came after strenuous week in Gujarat, visiting Ahmedabad, Baroda, Godhra, Dohad, Broach, and Surat. His Gujarat tour ended at Bordi where he visited Scoutmasters' Training Camp. He entrained for Bombay in the morning of Sunday, he was seen off at the station by the Assistant Provincial Organising Commissioner, the Chairman of the District Local Board and others.

When the train reached Andheri, he was given a welcome by the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee of the West Suburban Association and was given a Guard of Honour by Suburban Scouts. At Dadar he was garlanded and received by Dr. Mhasker and Rao Bahadur Bole, President and Vice-President of the North Bombay District Association, and the members of the Executive Committee.

The Bombay Central Station was the scene of great animation long before noon. The B.B. & C.I. Railway very kindly gave their full co-operation by putting the entire platform at the disposal of the two thousand Scouts and Scouters who were to welcome the National Chief. The entire platform was packed with 950 Scouts from the South Bombay Association, 450 Scouts from the North Bombay Association and 170 Scouts from the West Suburban Association. Only 200 Scouts from the Municipality could turn up at the Station from the 3,000 members belonging to the Schools Committee. Two Scout bands gave one hour's programme at the Station. Only Rovers and Boy and Girl Scouts were admitted to the Station reception.

Yells of "Hindusthan Scout Zindabad" rang on the station platform just as the train steamed in with the distinguished guest. As Bajpaiji alighted, he was garlanded on behalf of the Provincial Headquarters, all the District Associations and about 100 troops. He was welcomed at the station by the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, Assistant Provincial Commissioner of the Hindusthan Scout Association, Mr. Mohd. Ali C. Chagla, District Commissioner, South Bombay, Mrs. Malankar, Municipal Girls' Scout Organiser and Mr. M. V. Donde, Municipal Scout Commissioner. Besides, all the Assistant Commissioners were present with members of the Executive Committee, South Bombay Association.

The National Commissioner immediately inspected the Guard of Honour of 120 Scout Masters headed by Mr. B. T. Char, Provincial Organising Commissioner.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour the National Chief took nearly one hour to go through the lines of troops that filled in the entire huge platform of the station.

Among defeaning cheers and shouts of "Harsh Harsh Jai" the National Commissioner left the station with Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, his Scout host in Bombay.

## *The Journalists' Meeting*

Monday the 24th was prominent for the journalists' meeting that Bajpai addressed at the Chambers of the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa in the Legislative Council Hall. The room was filled with Journalists, Europeans, Christians, Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans, representing all the important papers of Bombay who heard a graphic history of the struggles of the National Scout Association during the last twenty-five years. The National Chief had no bitter words for the B.-P. Association but he demonstrated the strength of the H.S.A. throughout India by facts and figures. He asserted that the Hindusthan Scout Association had come to stay and he prophesied that within its happy bosom all scouts in India would live together in peace and unity. The National Commissioner was introduced to the audience by his host the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa who wished that no word should be uttered at the meeting against any other Association, but the H.S.A., should march ahead, for the waters of a river could not be halted in its course by any petty obstacle.

## *With Harijan Scouts*

On Monday evening Bajpaiji was greeted by about five hundred boys and girls scouts of the Municipal Welfare Centres. The meeting was held at Arthur Road and was presided over by Mrs. K. M. Munshi. The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, the Health Officer and other important Municipal officials of the Health Department were present. The guest was welcomed by a great grand Howl by the Lion Cubs followed by inspection and a brief introduction by Miss Freany Soonavala, the Municipal Welfare Organiser. The Scouts staged several displays and drills and gave musical items. Some of the items of the Girl Scouts were most amusing. Bajpaiji gave a brief address to the audience and thanked the Health Department for its great interest in the Hindusthan Scouts. He especially congratulated the Municipality for doing so much for the welfare of the Harijans and he opined that the Scout movement was most suitable to bring about a complete eradication of untouchability from the minds of the young. He was struck by the enthusiasm, smartness and efficiency of the boys and girls and congratulated the Scout Leaders on achieving results in such a short time.

Tuesday the 25th was reserved for the North Bombay District Association. He first addressed a large meeting of the leaders of the North Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association which was presided over by our Provincial Commissioner, Prof. V. G. Rao. Bajpaiji gave a very lucid talk in Hindusthani pointing out the great value of scouting as an aid to education. As a purely educational movement he opined that the Scout movement was the only movement in the world which had signally achieved the co-ordination of the education of the body, mind and emotions. Bajpaiji said that in U. P. one of the meanings of the Scout Salute was "Each one teach one". He also stressed the importance of the Hindusthan Scouts' Ideal of "Country first, Self second".

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, addressing the teachers, requested each teacher to teach a literacy class as a part of national service.

In the night Pandit Bajpai attended the "At Home" given in his honour by the North Bombay District Association where members of the Executive Committee and Scouters were present. The Ruia College is fast becoming the Second Home of the Hindusthan Scouts in the north of the City where Dr. Bhagvat, the Principal of the College, is also the District Commissioner. An important feature was the "At Home" where an opportunity was given to Patrol Leaders to address the meeting on topics related to Scouting.

## *In The Suburbs*

The National Commissioner spent the whole of Wednesday the 27th in the suburbs. He visited practically all the high schools and witnessed beautiful performances by scouts. He was glad that all the schools in the suburbs, with the exception of some at Bandra had joined the H.S.A., and had both boys and girls scout troops. The Chief was welcomed by the Chairman of the District Boards both at Bandra and Andheri and visited the A. V. schools in their company. Bajpaiji had only half an hour for lunch in the afternoon. In the evening he addressed a grand meeting of Suburban Scouts in the spacious hall of the Gokhale School. The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the School Board, Mr. Deshpande, who pre-

*(Continued On Page 47)*

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## INTENSIVE DOMESTIC TRAINING AT DELHI

*(Continued From Page 5)*

intended for students who wish to qualify as trained High School Teachers of Domestic Science. The minimum qualifications for admission to the College is the Matriculation examination of one of the Indian Universities or the Senior Cambridge. The fees for the Course including tuition fees, board and lodging are comparatively moderate being about Rs. 50/- all told. Junior students live in dormitories each capable of accommodating four students, while single cubicles are provided for senior students. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is catered for and the menus and meals are drawn up and supervised by the girls themselves.

### Other Amenities

It is gratifying to notice that during the short period of its existence this institution has acquired great popularity and is at present compelled to refuse admissions owing to lack of accommodation. During the few years of its existence the College has sent out four batches of trained teachers. A pleasing feature is the cosmopolitan nature of the College and that its students come from various Provinces and States in India. During the last scholastic year there were 58 students on the rolls representatives of all communities and classes who hailed from Bikanir, Bombay, Burma, Coorg, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras, North West Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Indore, Gwalior, Travancore and the United Provinces. In addition to their normal studies, the students are encouraged to cultivate suitable hobbies. Social service and general usefulness are the most popular of their leisure hour engagements. Students help the local Y. M. C. A. to conduct the young children's classes; economic and educational needs of surrounding villages. Girl Guiding is another popular hobby and finds expression in the continued activity of the New Delhi Cadet Ranger Company. Great interest is shown in sports and out-door games, while Fancy Needlework, Painting, Music, Dancing and Literary activities (such as debates and lectures) receive their due share of attention.

An unique and interesting feature of the training is the Practising College where five students at a time live in the Cottage and do the entire housework including cooking for a period of five weeks. The courses of study include theoretical as well as practical and laboratory work and visits to places and institutions of an educative value. The practical training is further developed and a sense of responsibility aroused by a series of House duties assigned to the students in rotation, which entrusts to their care a greater part of the management of the Hostel. The students are also trained to be first rate hostesses and to prepare and arrange luncheons, tea and dinner parties and picnics. The latter activity lends a festive air to the normal work, which congenial atmosphere is enhanced during festivals of various communities when the girls of that particular community play hostesses to their colleagues. On the whole a fine spirit of camaraderie prevails and the College lives and works as a happy home under the direction of a set of specialised teachers of marked academical standing who take more than a passing interest in the welfare of their pupils. This particularly true of the able Directress Mrs. Hannah Sen. B.A. (Hons), B.L., T. Dip. (London) who is one of the inspiration and disciplinarian of the College.

The Lady Irwin College is undoubtedly an institution with far reaching potentialities and deserves well of all who are interested in the welfare of the women of India on whom depends largely the future of greater India, for the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the hand." The institution stands greatly in need of substantial support from the philanthropists of the country, for it is not a self-supporting concern and depends to a very large extent on the subsidy it receives from the Women's Education Fund. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various Governments and individual donors will make it possible for the College to continue its useful work on a larger scale.

## CLASSIFYING CREATION

*(Continued From Page 7.)*

at the same time as the chronometer because neither were needed for the purposes of imperialism. The chronometer was needed for ships to determine their position exactly, and classification was needed for the exploitation of colonies in the early stage when their natural products, such as furs and spices were their main produce.

Now-a-days the exploitation of Colonies has reached a higher stage. Special varieties of cotton, tea, sugar cane, and so on, are bred so as to give the highest possible profits. Foxes are bred as well as trapped. But the taxonomist is still needed to deal with insect parasites on crops, and the animals which in turn attack them. He is also proving useful in dealing with problems of hygiene, particularly where insects carry disease.

For example, for several years there have been violent epidemics of malaria in the most easterly part of Brazil. One-tenth of the population died in one valley. This epidemic is due to the invasion of an African mosquito species, Anopheles Gambiae, which is more efficient than any of the South American forms in carrying malaria.

No ordinary person could distinguish it from other mosquitoes. This was only possible because taxonomists had spent a lot of time in classifying those creatures on a basis of the veins on their wings, hairs on their legs and so on. It was probably brought over in a French airplane from West Africa, and has already spread 200 miles inland. A little is being done to stop these mosquitoes, but not very much.

Of course, if they were men the Monroe doctrine would be invoked, and they would be attacked with bombers and battleships. But being only insects, they are not worthy of such honour, and the Brazilians, with some help from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, will be lucky if they stop them reaching the Amazons valley and spreading malaria all over South Africa.

From a purely biological view, too, the species is still a useful grouping. It gives at least a rough guide to "crossability". It is generally a natural breeding unit, and fairly often different species cannot be crossed. like the hare and rabbit, or give sterile hybrids, like the horse and donkey.

However, this is not always so. Monkeys which are unlike enough to be put in different generation have mated and had young in captivity. And in flies the opposite is true. What zoologists called one species sometimes turns out to consist of several, so like that no human being can tell them apart, but only mating with difficulty, and then giving sterile hybrids.

On the whole, however, classification is a good guide to crossing. It is also quite a big job. Each year about 2,000 new genera of animals, and probably over 10,000 new species are described. About one-eighth of these are beetles, of which there are already about a quarter of a million species.

So species-making is a nice job for biologists who have an eye for small differences, but lack that peculiar quality which makes the good experimenter.

However, some classifiers try to avoid such quarrels as much as possible, and concentrate on matters of real scientific interest, such as the modifications which a species has undergone in different parts of its habitat, and the factors which prevent it from spreading further. Such studies as these can be really valuable, not only for agriculture and animal husbandry, but for human health.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
JOEL McCREA WAS REJECTED BY TWO MAJOR STUDIOS AS TOO TALL TO BE A LEADING MAN.... HE IS 6 FEET, 2½ IN. TALL.
LIFE BEGINS
FOUR MEN & A PRAYER
CARAVAN
THREE BLIND MICE
BORN TO BE BAD
PRIVATE NUMBER
SHANGHAI
KENTUCKY
HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
WIFE-HUSBAND--FRIEND
SECOND HONEYMOON
LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH
THANKS TO MRS. WALTER HOEL, NAPERVILLE, ILL.
BWAMBA MACUBA PLAYED A SICK NATIVE IN "STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE" SO REALISTICALLY HE CONVINCED HIMSELF HE WAS REALLY ILL AND IT TOOK HIM MONTHS TO RECOVER!
BRUNO
11-17

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

# MADNESS

## Modern Methods Of Study

If you went into a physiological laboratory 20 years ago you were likely to find a man shut up in an airtight chamber, riding a stationary bicycle with a brake which offered a known resistance, writes Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, in the "Daily Worker." Air was drawn through the chamber at a fixed rate, and by analysing the air leaving it, physiologists found how much oxygen the man had used, and how much carbon dioxide he had produced.

Sometimes a sheep, pig or rabbit was put in a similar apparatus. The information was very important for a great many practical purposes. For example, the 'Thetis' inquiry will, I hope, disclose whether it was properly applied to submarines. But it had one great defect from the point of view of pure science. Nobody knew how much oxygen any particular organ was using.

It was as if we knew how many hours of work were needed to make, say a pair of trousers, but had no idea what proportion of the labour was provided by shepherds, shearers, spinners, weavers, tailors, and so on. So we did not know whether, for example, the brain used a lot of oxygen, or a very little, still less how to control its usage of oxygen.

### How The Cells "Breathe"

To-day the same kind of work is being done on a miniature scale. About 16 years ago Dr. Stephenson at Cambridge began to study the breathing (if one may use this simple word) of bacteria by the same methods which my father had applied to rabbits.

Of course bacteria have no lungs. But some of them use up a great deal of oxygen. Others use none at all, and, indeed, are poisoned by it.

Dr. Stephenson used thousands of millions of bacteria at a time, for the most delicate methods at present invented could not measure the breathing of a single one, or even a thousand.

Such research has been of medical value. For to understand diseases properly we must be able to grow the different kinds of germs separately. They need special food, and also in some cases, special gas mixtures in which to live.

Other workers are studying the breathing of small pieces of tissue, for example slices of brain in which the cells are still alive.

"The most delicate of the apparatus used for this purpose measures the use of as little as a millionth of a cubic centemetre of oxygen. That is to say it can deal with a group of cells so small that it would take it ten thousand years to use up as much oxygen as a man does in a minute.

What comes out of this in practice? We can find out what kinds of foodstuff the brain oxidizes most readily, and what drugs raise or lower its rate of oxidation. This has been the special study of Dr. Quastel, the biochemist employed at Cardiff Mental Hospital. But at the same time that he studied the breathing of slices of brain from dead rabbits he was applying his discoveries to the actual treatment of mental disease.

### Two Kinds Of Madness

Two kinds of madness are considerably commoner than the rest.

Manic-depressive insanity, or cyclothymia, is a disease with ups and downs. At the peak of the wave a patient is talking incessantly, cracking jokes (often quite good ones) and perhaps smashing up the furniture. At the trough of the wave he is weeping and attempting suicide. Schizophrenia, on the other hand, is a disease in which the patient cuts himself off from the real world, and lives in an imaginary world of his own, like a professor of economics working out the theory of a society in which there were no monopolies, no trade unions, and no State interference with production.

In manic-depressive disease, there are blood changes which run parallel with the mental changes. But probably neither is the cause of the other, both being due to some third cause which we do not yet know. Quastel found the blood changes very useful for following the success or failure of an attempted cure.

Now the methods which are at present most successful in curing these diseases are as follows.

The manic-depressive is put to sleep for three weeks or so with drugs, and gets a real rest. He wakes up much calmer, and usually ready to co-operate with the doctor, which is of great importance. Unfortunately in the early days of this treatment a number of patients died The Cardiff workers by their chemical studies have been able to cut the death-rate down very greatly.

The schizophrenics are subjected to drugs or hormones which give them convulsions. In some cases, especially if they have not been insane for more than a year or so, this leads to recovery. One may say, very roughly, that the shock wakes them up to reality again. Here, too, there is some danger, but chemical studies can certainly reduce it.

However, very little work is being done on these lines in Britain.

The mental hospitals are among the first institutions to feel the pinch whenever there is a wave of "economy," and are generally under-staffed with doctors. Actually this kind of economy is quite costly in the long run, even if we neglect the human side of the question. For an uncured lunatic may live for many years as a burden on the community, whereas with many diseases most patients recover or die within a short time.

Apart from the economic reason, another ground for the neglect of this matter is the widespread disbelief that madness has a material basis, and is more likely to be cured by material means than by words, whether the words are exorcisms to cast out devils or psycho-analysis to disclose hidden complexes.

Of course these verbal methods are sometimes effective, and a quiet life with short and regular hours of work even more so. But a very great deal of madness is likely to be quite intractable until we discover its material basis as we have discovered that of other diseases.

**Mr. Nanik Motvane of Chicago Radio and Telephone Company who have been arranging loud speakers for the Congress.**

# Strange Talks With The "Dead"

theft which had taken place at his house a few months ago. He was told that the spirit-friend cannot generally help in such matters, but in the experiments held for that purpose much light was thrown on that happening. The spirit-friend pointed out that he

*(Continued From Page 10)*

was searching about the matter and has promised to make all possible efforts in that direction.

A public meeting was held on the spacious terrace of Babu Bhagwandas Gupta's house and was attended by several interested persons in the city.

### Search For Missing Relative

During our very short stay at Allahabad a seance was held for a gentleman with a view to ascertain the mystery of the disappearance of his near relation. He had disappeared under very mysterious circumstance and the whole family were naturally very much anxious to know where the dear one was. They wanted to know among other things whether he was living or dead. The gentleman invoked his departed son, who assured him that the missing relative was not in the spirit world and that he would try his best to trace him out.

### Message From Departed Wife

The last station in our itinerary was Delhi. A few friends were long waiting for our visit and others from Lahore, Sialkot, Aligarh, Muttra and other places came to meet us there. To some of them this knowledge was quite new and as they did not succeed in their attempts for spirit communication in our absence, they were rather sceptical about it. The messages received by our co-operation quite convinced them about the truth of spirit-return and the possibility of communication. On one occasion a departed wife told her husband not to give too much sweet things to the children whom she had left behind. This clearly showed her keen interest in the welfare of the children. The husband stated that she used to suggest the same thing in her life-time. Another gentleman was unsuccessful for a long time in getting into touch with his beloved son. He used to try Automatic Writing for over a month, but could get nothing more than mere lines. This greatly disappointed him and he was very eager to meet us. In the seances held for him the boy gave very touching messages and consoled his parents. The gentleman could write also automatically with our co-operation

### "Mother Reborn As Serpent!"

A gentleman from Muttra had been under the supposition that his beloved mother had reincarnated as a serpent. Somehow he used to get messages like that in his experiments and was naturally worrying about it. He did everything to help her in accordance with the messages received in his home circle. His misunderstanding was removed by the messages received in the seances held with us. It seemed that some other spirit was impersonating and was giving that sort of information. The lady explained the point which greatly eased the mind of the gentleman.

---

Under the street car's leather strap
The homely maiden stands,
And stands and stands and stands and stands
And stands and stands and stands.

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Wonderful remedy by outward application. Thousands benefited without operation Apply for testimonials and directions:—H. C. ROY Specialist in Hernia. Divine Treatment Hall, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

# NATIONAL SCOUTS

*(Continued From Page 44)*

sided. Dr. B. H. Mehta, introducing Bajpaiji, congratulated the large number of boys and girls who gave such a fitting reply to Sir Byramjee Jeejiboy who had made some remarks against the H.S.A. in the "Times of India". He was glad that for the first time in suburban history the suburbs had the largest number of Boys and Girls Scouts. Bajpaiji addressing the audience traced the opposition of the B. P. Scouts to National Scouting from very early days. He said that Lord Baden-Powell refused to admit Indian boys into Scouting in 1913. In 1921 after a public apology in Bombay and in Allahabad he agreed to welcome Indian boys. In the 1919 Calcutta Unity Conference the B.-P. leaders refused to add "Country" to the Promise and wanted the pledge to be to "God and King" alone. In 1923 they had to give in. Similarly they had to recognise our national song and the Union Jack is now not seen in Scout meetings. He prophesied that the B.-P. Association will have to accept the present pledge, democratise the movement and rid the movement of high British officialdom.

In the night the National Commissioner dined with the Provincial Commissioner.

### The "At Home"

On Thursday the 27th there was an "At Home' at the New Era School which was attended by over 150 guests. Prof. V. G. Rao, our genial Provincial Commissioner, was the host at the "At Home" was attended by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, Mr. Saif Tyabji, all the Scout Commissioners of all the Associations, some members of the Municipal Corporation and Scouters. About thirty principals of high schools attended the "At Home" which afforded a splendid opportunity to the Naional Commissioner to meet many of those who took a keen interest in the H.S.A.

On Friday the spacious hall of the Municipal Schools Committee was packed beyond its capacity, to welcome the National Organising Commissioner. It was a unique gathering because the meeting had the good fortune to welcome our National Commissioner, Pandit Kunzru, together with Pandit Bajpai, the N.O.C. The Chairman of the Schools Committee were present to welcome the distinguished guest. The Hon. Mr. Fakvasa, Prof. Rao, Mrs. Verlikar and Mrs. Shafi Tyabji together with all the members of the Schools Committee and some prominent members of the Corporation were present. A large number of ladies also attended the meeting. Mr. M. V. Donde, the Municipal Commissioner, welcomed the guests. The meeting was addressed by Pandit Kunzru as well as by Pandit Bajpai, the Chairman of the Schools Committee and Mrs. Shafi Tyabji. Both Boy and Girl Scouts gave some splendid displays. The Municipal Commissioner announced amidst cheers that there were more than 6,000 Boys and Girls Scouts in the Municipality which spent Rs. 12,000 every year over Hindusthan Scouting.

### Visits To Schools

High Schools vied with one another to have the honour of welcoming the National Chief, but due to crowded engagements the Chief could not satisfy all of them. He especially wished that he may be spared visits to schools he had already visited.

He was given a grand ovation at all the seventeen schools and college meetings he addressed.

### Funds For National Headquarters

The great hold of the H.S.A. over public opinion can be realised by the fact that Bombay gave a handsome donation of more than rupees two thousand to the National Commissioner for work at the National Headquarters. The sum took only several hours to collect and the amount was collected from a few friends only. Another handsome donation to the National Headquarters is expected to follow the National Commissioner.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MAMMY, IF YOU WANT THESE POTATOES DUG, WHY DON'T YOU GET THE GUY THAT PLANTED THEM? HE KNOWS WHERE THEY ARE!
5-29
GLADYS PARKER

*ODD SPOTS*

# THE GREATEST PALACE

**The Escorial is one of the strangest of all palaces. In addition to being the former royal palace of the kings of Spain it is monastery, college and mausoleum. It is about twenty-five miles north-west of Madrid, and was built as the result of a vow made by Philip II that he would build the most magnificent monastery in the world if St. Lawrence would give him the victory over the French at the Battle of St. Quentin.**

**The palace was built in the shape of a gridiron, with handle and bars complete, in memory of the fact that St. Lawrence was martyred by being broiled on a gridiron. Everything in the edifice is on a colossal scale. A wing 460 feet long represents the handle and contains the royal apartments. The average height of the walls is 60 feet, the total length of the building 744 feet north and south, by 589 feet east and west; it covers an area of 500,000 square feet. In addition to the palace there is a monastery with 200 cells, 2 colleges, 3 chapter-houses, 3 libraries, 5 great halls, 6 dormitories, 3 hospitals, 27 other halls and countless other apartments; there are 80 staircases, 1,111 windows looking outwards and 1,652 looking inwards, 12,000 doors, 14 gates, and 86 fountains.**

**The gardens are entirely artificial, and their cost was enormous. Rocks were levelled and thousands of tons of soil carted to the site, but the plants do not flourish and have to be constantly renewed. In fact, human life does not flourish any too well in the Escorial, for its site is one of the most desolate and unhealthy in Spain, and nobody lives there who can possibly live elsewhere. The palace has several times been damaged by fire, and has been frequently struck and set on fire by lightning.**

# *UNIVERSITY COURSES IN CIVIL SERVICE*

## *Will Prepare Candidates For Municipal, Police And Firemen's Posts*

Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of the New York University has announced that a new two-year curriculum designed to prepare candidates for civil service examinations for the New York City Police and Fire Departments will be established at the New York University, Washington Square College.

The new programme of study will be based upon an analysis of the duties of policemen and firemen, of the knowledge and training needed in performing such duties, and of the courses of study approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as relevant for educational credit, according to Dr. Charles Maxwell McConn, dean of Washington Square College.

"Provision also will be made for a training basic to all areas of the municipal service" Dr. McConn asserted, "since it is desirable that all civil service workers have knowledge of municipal problems beyond the routine duties of their specific positions. The courses will not duplicate the specific, technical training provided in the Police Academy and in the Fire College, to which successful candidates in the examinations for patrolman and fireman are respectively assigned with pay at the beginning of their service."

Students who finish the work of either curriculum with an average grade of 75 per cent. or better will be awarded a certificate of completion which may be presented to the Municipal Civil Service Commission in claiming "educational credit" under the rules of the commission, Dean McConn said. In addition, all the courses will carry full college credit and may be counted toward the Bachelor of Arts degree in Washington Square College.

# *DOGS ARE COLOUR BLIND?*

## *Mosquito's Preference For Dark Blue*

Dogs are believed to be colour-blind, but more alive than ourselves to half tones says Mr. E. G. Boulenger, writing in "John O'London's Weekly". Monkeys apparently have a lively colour sense, for the Turneresque face of the mandrill, and vivid tints of some other primates can scarcely be meaningless; in birds also, and bees, a keen perception of colour values is acutely obvious. If bees are shown a series of coloured discs, one of which is covered by a glass dish containing syrup, they will associate food with tint, and return to that particular disc after the sweet stuff has been removed.

The mosquito has a decided preference for certain colours. Experiments conducted at Cambridge proved that the insect's favourite colour was dark blue. Scarlet, black, and grey attracted fewer mosquitoes by fifty per cent. White, pale green, and light blue were other popular colours. although not as attractive as dark blue. Anything yellow is seldom touched by a mosquito. This points to the fact that yellow material is ideal for clothing or tents in the tropics.

---

"Now, who has behaved best this week", asked father, "and done all that mummy-said?"

"You, dad", replied the angel child.

* * * *

A land girl called on a farmer in response to an advertisement for a shepherd, and offered her services.

"No, no,, my lassie," said the old farmer. "I advertised for a shepherd, not a shepherdess."

"I know that, but surely there is no reason why the work should not be undertaken by a woman?"

"Well, a woman once tried it and made a mess of it."

"Who was she?"

"Bo-Peep."

# Cross-Quiz Puzzle

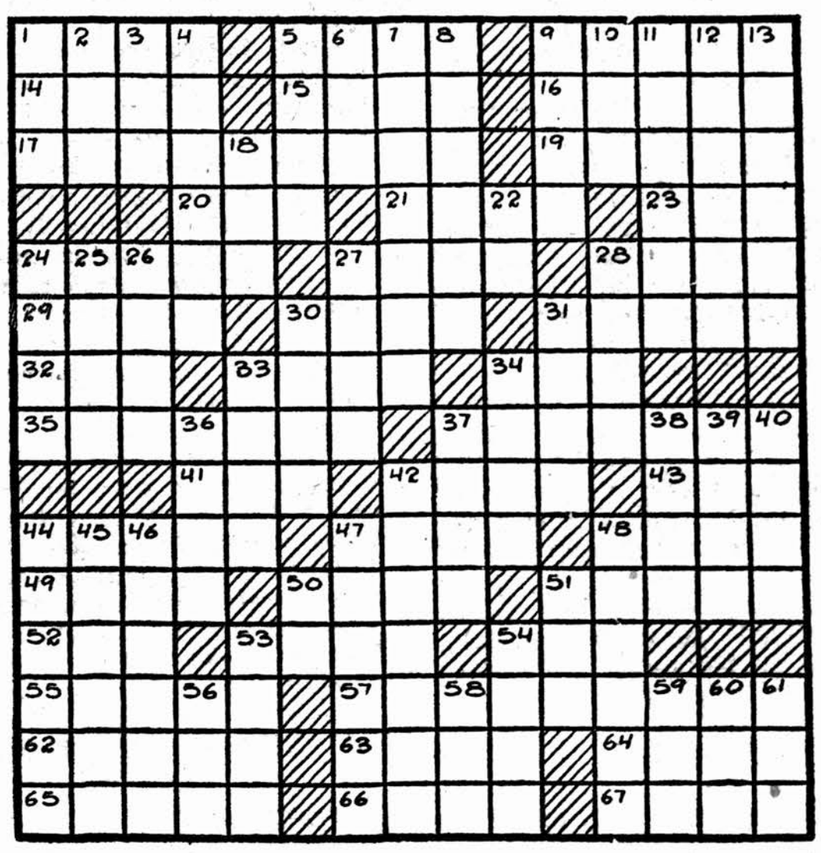
*With Questions to Answer*

**HORIZONTAL**

1—Ray
5—What is the missing part of the name of the famous feminist leader: Carrie Chapman ——?
9—More recent
14—Medley
15—German river
16—Part of a plant used for soap
17—What actor recently starred with his wife in "My Dear Children"?
19—Mark of omission
20—What Civil War general became president of Washington College?
21—Storm
23—Eggs
24—What French artist was the originator of the Impressionist movement?
27—Medieval guitarlike instrument
28—One who utilizes
29—Absent
30—Gentlemen
31—Tendency
32—Limb
33—Obtains
34—Fall behind
35—Ultimate nature
37—What famous English traveler led an unsuccessful expedition in search of Livingstone?
41—Having a dull surface
42—Talk madly
43—Unit
44—Deserve
47—Subterranean cavity
48—Tube or vessel
49—Egg-shaped
50—Speed contest
51—Appraises
52—Cloth
53—Platter
54—Bronze in Roman antiquity
55—Plant of the celery family
57—What is the Granite State New ——?
62—Who transferred the seat of Russian government from Petrograd to Moscow?
63—Part of the eye
64—Always
65—Places of bliss
66—Border
67—Fathers

**VERTICAL**

1—Cut the hair short
2—Tone in Guido's scale
3—Ventilate
4—Who wrote "Where the Blue Begins"?
5—Arrive
6—Fuss
7—Fears
8—Deals with or handles
9—Openwork fabric
10—Wine vessel
11—Muscular
12—Football team
13—Hold back
18—Still
22—Earth goddess
24—Masculine
25—Inspires with fear
26—Old horses
27—Religious ceremony
28—Egg on
30—Faction
31—Domesticate
33—Insect
34—Bathe
36—What is the first name of the popular biographer: —— Ludwig?
37—Walking stick
38—Defeat utterly
39—At one time
40—Gains as clear profit
42—What king was called the "Lion-hearted"?
44—Condition as affected by mental factors
45—Leveled
46—Plunder
47—Golf club
48—Struck violently
50—Japanese measure
51—Thing; in law
53—Lairs
54—Projecting part of a bi
56—Transgress
58—Playing marble
59—Yellow bugle
60—Color
61—Bitter vetch



## Which Colors Did the Artist Use?

A FAMOUS artist who disliked silly questioning was once asked what colors he had used in a certain painting.

In answer, he wrote down the following words: DUEL, SUPPLE, DANDER, VOLLEY, and EAGER. Relenting at the efforts of the abashed questioner, he finally assisted him so far as to tell him to take one letter from each word and replace it by another.

A rearrangement of the letters would then disclose the colors, while the new letters would spell a sixth color. Can *you* discover what six colors the artist had used for his picture?

Answer: Blue; puRple; Orange; yelloW; greeN; BROWN.

## Decipher This

GOOD advice is sometimes more acceptable when it is not too obvious. Can you decipher this wise council, found in an old book?

To be
a a a a a a a a a a
tCrIiOfUlSes
standing
is the mark of a mean

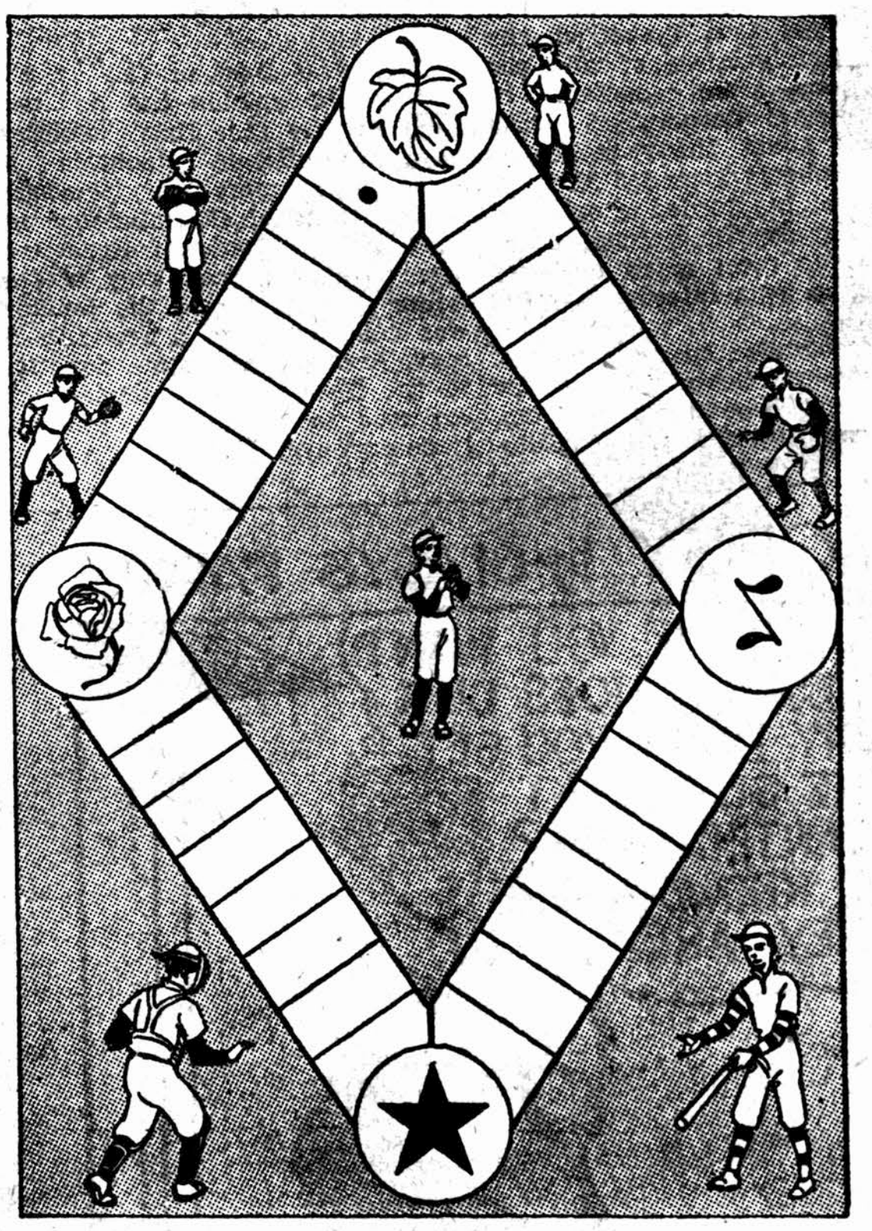
Answer: "To be tenacious in the midst of trifles is the mark of a mean understanding."

## The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

*Who was it, spreading this alarm, through dark of night did shout—*
*"Up and arm! Up and arm! The regulars are out!"?*

**The answer, of course, is Paul Revere, and here he is making his famous ride. Hidden somewhere in the picture are a British officer, a minuteman, a powder horn and the historic old North Church in Boston. Can you find them?**

## Can You Make a Home Run?



**THERE goes the wind-up. Here's the pitch. C-R-A-C-K! Look at that ball travel. See that runner circling the bags. First, second, third—it's a homer. And you, too, friends, can make a home run, though not as fast as the batter in the ball park.**

**Start with the star and write a four-letter word in each space. Every word must have its first two letters the same as the last two letters of the word or picture preceding it. In the first space for instance, you must write a word beginning with AR. The space before the picture of the REST has to contain a word ending with RE, while the first space beyond first base must have a word beginning with ST.**

**In other words, the diamond is to be enclosed in an endless chain of words, the two halves of each word forming halves of its immediate neighbors. The pictures illustrate the words, STAR, REST, LEAF and ROSE. Can you complete the circuit of the bases?**

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

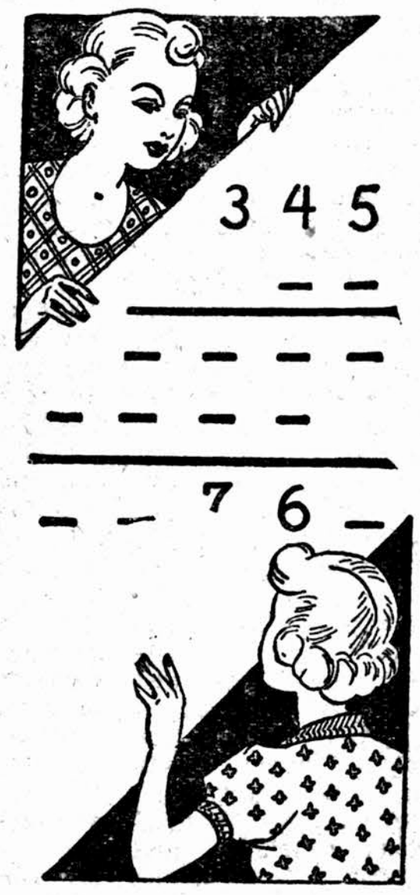
(For Solutions See Page 55)

ARE you still the old wizard at spelling that you used to be in the old days, when "indivisible" mowed down the long line of pupils, only to be correctly spelled when it came your turn? Take your place at the foot of the line and see if you can cross off the ten words incorrectly spelled in the following list:

Adapt, Adept, Adopt, Adress, Believe, Receive, Cougar, Fiend, Freind, Dielect, Hawser, Fiance, Fiancee, Finance, Finess, Garment, Incandescent, Masquerade, Lantern, Several, Patriot, Minor, Leisure, Seperate, Pantomine, Rays, Raise, Razor, Rythm, Romance, Sentance, Symtom, Campaign, Develop, Wendsday, District.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

## Some Mutilated Multiplication




"HELLO, Doris. What do you think of this mutilated multiplication example? It ought to be easy to do, as two figures in the answer are given."

"That's what you think. Do you know that you left out the multiplier?"

Even at that, the puzzlist should have no difficulty in supplying the missing figures.

## A Question of Qts.

"IT'S like this, Mr. Tinkerketl," Marjorie is explaining in the illustration at right, "the cars have an awful steep climb up Desert Hill, and by the time they reach the summit, their radiators are steaming. My daddy is setting up a water barrel for me on the top of the hill, so I can sell water to the automobilists. I will charge them one cent a quart at the barrel and two cents a quart if I have to carry the water to their cars. How many measures do I have to buy to measure and carry any number of quarts up to ten gallons?"

"To make the least work for yourself you should have four measures. If you choose the right sizes, you will never have to fill any of these measures more than once in supplying a customer. I have measures in any number of quarts up to thirty. Suppose you tell me what size measures you should buy."

Of course, Marjorie could have bought a 30-quart, 29-quart and one-quart measure and bailed out the water one quart at a time. This would have been much work, whereas by using the four measures suggested by the tinsmith, Marjorie need never fill more than the four measures at a time and never fill the same measure twice in dealing out a quantity of water. What are the sizes of the four measures required?

## From Ear to Ear

THE words of the English language frequently contain another word within them, as for instance ELL in Jelly. The following are the beginnings and ends of six words:

B——D; L——N; W——Y; S——CH; H——T; Y——N.

Can you complete these words by adding the same word to each.

Solution: bEARd; lEARn; wEARy; sEARch; hEARt; yEARn.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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.


## Riddles and Answers

WHAT is that which is found right in the center of America and right in the center of Australia and in no other place?

Answer: The letter "r." (No otheR place?)

WHAT two letters of the alphabet make a prophet?

Answer: C——R; Seer.

WHY did the razorbill raise her bill?

Answer: To let the sea urchin see her chin.

CAN you tell the difference between twenty four quart bottles, and four and twenty quart bottles?

Answer: 56 quarts.

WHY were the Amalekites never allowed to speak?

Because their king was A-gag.

WHAT does a frigate weigh when ready for sea?

Answer: It weighs anchor.

WHY is a drummer the greatest person of all times?

Answer: Because Time beats all men, and a drummer beats time.

MEN hunt, then *second*, my *first*, in order to obtain my whole.

Answer: Seal-skin.

WHAT is flatter than a flat?

Answer: A flatterer.

MY first is company, my second is without company, and my third calls company. What am I?

Answer: Co-nun-drum.

IF you are good at anagrams, can you find, by anagram, suitable expressions for the following?

(a) What are "platitudes"?

Answer: Stupid tales.

(b) What great assembly would seem from its name to consist of "partial" men"?

Answer: Parliament.

(c) What are our strongest "armaments"?

Answer: Men-at-arms.

(d) What should we all welcome if our government could "introduce" it into its budget?

Answer: Reduction.

# WHITEHALL CLEAN-UP

By The Hon. I. MONTAGU

The barrage of criticism in Parliament, the Press, and from the public directed in recent months against the Colonial administration, have deeply perturbed Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State. MacDonald knows very well that an election is shortly due, and that the position of his minute relics of a "National" Labour Party is extremely precarious.

As a result, the Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Cosmo Parginson, has been replaced by Sir George Gater, and whole of the Colonial Office is a thorough reorganization of the expected within the next few weeks.

Lying at the base of this unusual activity in Whitehall is the sharp anxiety of the Imperialist wing of the Conservative Party at the increasing signs of disaffection among the colonial populations in many areas. The influential M.P. and editor of the "Financial News", Brenden Bracken, and such distinguished ex-colonial Governors as Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., have forced MacDonald to eat his complacent Colonial Report, delivered to the House recently: and take hasty action.

Another factor, closely linked with the first, is the necessity for preparing the colonial administrations to face war conditions. Under the Colonial Section of the present estimates, the provision of 30,000 is made for the purchase of equipment and other preparatory expenses for wartime publicity purposes in the Colonial Dependencies.

The Conservative "Evening Standard", commenting on the new appointment in the Colonial Office, says of Sir George Gater: "He has to make good the damage wrought by a century of neglect, apathetic administration and inadequate financial resources. Let him have the backing of a Colonial Estimates Committee in Parliament, meeting regularly to keep watch over Colonial affairs. And let a substantial sum be voted to establish a development fund for the economically backward colonies.

This follows the general lines raised in the recent debates in the House of Commons, where several Members suggested the advisability of forming a committee of the House for Colonial Affairs. There is no doubt that conditions are more favourable now than at any time in the last three decades for pressure from the Colonies upon public opinion in Britain to secure far-reaching social and economic reforms.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST

*(Continued from page 6)*

that a man with a duty to maintain a wife and family shall continue to maintain them even after his death so far as his estate will do it.

The Act applies to the estate of anyone who dies after to-day, no matter when the Will was made. For that reason some people may want to examine their existing Wills again in case the new Act affects them.

### *People Who Will Benefit*

The people who can benefit by the Act are limited to a widow or widower, unmarried daughters sons who cannot earn their own livings owing to some mental or physical incapacity. These are described as dependants and are absolutely the only people who come within the provisions.

What the dependants may do is this. They may apply to the Court to consider the Will of which they complain, and if the Court is of the opinion that reasonable provision has not been made for them it may order provision to be made out of the estate of the testator whatever the Will says.

We don't know yet what the Court will consider to be "reasonable provision," but it seems likely that it will be something reasonable for the condition of life in which the parties have been living.

The allowances the Court can make will be periodical payments of income to the dependants out of the income from the testator's estate. This is important because it emphasises that the relatives are not to get that share of the estate that they might have expected to get.

All they will get is a reasonable part of the income—the Court has no power to divide up the capital unless the total value of the estate is less than £2,000.

If an allowance is made it will be payable to a widow or widower until he or she remarries, or to a daughter until she marries, or to a son until he becomes 21. In the case of an incapacitated son or daughter the payments will continue as long as the disability lasts.

After the payments to the dependants cease, the income will go to the people or charities to whom the testator meant to leave it in the first place so that in the end the wishes of the testator are carried out.

### *Undeserving Relations*

We have to bear in mind that the object of the Act is only to adjust unjust Wills. What then of the testator with a family which by its behaviour has lost all right to claim against him? Is a man to be bound to leave part of his estate to undeserving relatives whether he likes it or not?

The legislators paid careful attention to this problem, and in the end they evolved what has been attacked as "the dirty linen section" because it is suggested that it will produce much unsavoury litigation.

By this section the Court has been given power to examine all the facts relating to the Will, including the conduct of an applicant for maintenance both towards the testator in his lifetime and generally.

The Court will also consider the financial state of the parties. Maintenance will only be given to those who need it and not to relatives who have other means.

To assist the Court in the examination of the facts, any testator may in future leave a signed statement setting out his reasons for not providing for his family in his will.

A curious sidelight on this Act has already been found in the more forgiving attitude of some wives to the indiscretions of wealthy husbands. If they get divorces they cease to be wives. If they are no longer wives, they can't become widows, and so they could not benefit under this Act!

That is the way the Act is to work. But it may be that it's greatest value will lie in acting as a deterrent to people who would be prepared to make unjust wills were it not for such a remedy.

## TIENTSIN .... WHAT NEXT?

*(Continued From Page 6)*

the Chinese resistance against Japan. A group of school-boys, after reading the piece of propaganda, gave vent to their feelings by exclaiming: "Shiao rirbur" (Small Monkey Japs). Unfortunately for them their remarks were overheard by a Japanese secret service man.

Within an hour a dust laden khaki coloured Ford, flying the emblem of the Rising Sun, flew down the secluded street of the British Concession and shot dead the four boys. It was not even determined whether the dead boys were actually the ones who had made the remarks.

Instance after instance can be quoted of the countless occasions when the neutrality of the British and French Concession have been violated by the secret, yet ruthless, agents of Japan.

That there is a very highly organised band of Chinese anti-Japanese terrorists in Tientsin cannot be denied, but that their headquarters is in the French or British Concession is a moot point, which has yet to be proved.

### *Conspiracy That Was Not!*

The cause of the present Japanese blockade can be traced back to the July of 1938, when the Japanese first threatended to starve out the French and British Concessions. At that time the Domei News Agency, quoting from a report issued by the Tientsin Japanese Consul General, came out with the alarming news that a conspiracy had been unearthed which had aimed to blow up with dynamite the Japanese Consulate and the Yokohama Specie Bank buildings, both of which find recluse in the heart of the British Concession. Notices were then issued to Japanese firms and subjects to get ready for an immediate evacuation of the said two Concessions. The uncertainty of the European situation forced the Japanese hand and the threat was shelved.

### *What Next?*

The quietening of the European situation and the peaceful attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Premier, towards Hitler have evidently been misinterpreted by the Japanese as an act of British unpreparedness for military action, with the result that the assassination of the Chinese manager of the Japanese Federal Reserve Bank of China was taken as an excuse for the blockading of the Concessions, preparations for which had already been under way for over a year.

.....And now that Japan has carried out its threat and the Britishers are left in Tientsin to combat with the might of Japan... the question arises: What Next?

Will Britain parley and palaver trampled treaty rights while 1,200 British subjects are being molested and insulted in a way which is typical of Japanese militarist arrogance?

Britain may censure and splash its journals with all sorts of counter-reprisals to bear upon Japan, but it is about time that Britain was made aware that it has lost and is still losing a considerable amount of face in the Far East, and that in this newest of Japanese challenges is involved not only a few hundred acres of Chinese soil but the prestige of Great Britain.

IMPORTANT?
**CHILDLESS?**

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REWARD Rs. 100
Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved simply by keeping this necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. By this whom (She, He) you want will be under your command. It will overcome evil stars, subdue enemies and it will give success in examination, trade, litigation, lottery, race, service, sons, immense wealth, freedom from debts and dangerous diseases. It will make you fortunate. Reward Rs. 100 for one who proves it false. Price for copper Rs. 2. For silver Rs. 3-4-0. For pure gold Rs. 9
SREE MAHASAKTI ASHRAM
P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

# Cochin—

(Continued From Page 8)

ministrative buildings, the Custom House and transit sheds, and last, but not least, the beautiful Malabar Hotel. The future development of Willingdon Island is planned out on a grand and worthy scale. It will be laid out in modern style with broad roads and flowering avenues of trees bordered by buildings artistically planned. Here will be located the offices and shops and business houses. When the projected buildings and other structures are completed, this place will not only be humming with all the hectic activity connected with a modern port, but will be in harmony with the beauty of the natural scenery that surrounds it.

Three Governments are partners in the enterprise connected with the creation of the Cochin harbour: the Government of India and the Governments of Cochin and Travancore. In the early stages when the port was a minor port, the Madras Government also was one of the partners in the scheme. Since the declaration of the port as a major one the Local Government have withdrawn from this. If the engineering problems connected with the port were formidable, no less easy were the innumerable administrative problems that this partnership gave rise to. After prolonged negotiations which were carried on for many years, the final agreement amongst the Governments concerned was concluded in 1935. The territorial sovereignty of the Cochin Government over the port area is maintained intact, the day-to-day administration of the port is entrusted to a semi-autonomous Port Trust and the three Governments concerned share in the collection of the customs revenue of the port in certain fixed proportions.

## Outlay Of Over Two Crores

The three Governments, together with the municipalities of British Cochin, Ernakulam and Mattancheri and the chambers of commerce in the locality, will have adequate representation on the Port Trust. The Port Trust has not, however, been created yet, and the administration is now carried on by an Administrative Officer assisted by an Advisory Board. The net customs duty collected at the port during the year 1937-38 amounted to more than Rs. 100 lakhs. The share of the Cochin Government in the customs revenue was Rs. 25 lakhs, and that of the Government of Travancore Rs. 19 lakhs. The balance is the share of the Government of India. Nearly 800 steamships enter the harbour every year, and about 800,000 tons of cargo are loaded and unloaded. The capital outlay of the whole scheme will be just over Rs. 2 crores.

The last stage of the works connected with this great enterprise is nearing completion, and all the works will be finished by the end of this year. magnificent bridge that connects the mainland with Willingdon Island has been completed. The railway will have its terminus near the wharfs, and the port of Cochin will soon be enjoying all the amenities connected with a modern port. It has a great future. Any ship that passes through the Suez Canal can enter the port even in the roughest weather. Alone among the harbours on the coast of India, Cochin lies on the direct sea-route to Australia and the Far East. It opens up a new gateway to the Indian peninsula, Cochin will be obviously the place hereafter to embark or disembark for South India. It has a vast and fertile hinterland which will greatly benefit by this new outlet. It is not merely the Cochin State but the whole of South India that will reap the reward of the courage and enterprise that lie behind this great project. The Cochin harbour is therefore, a national asset. The development of this port is not, after all, either a new or surprising phenomenon. For it should not be forgotten that in the early centuries of the Christian era when India was known to the western world as a land of untold wealth, when names like Bombay, Karachi and Madras were not yet born, it was the west coast of the Indian peninsula that had established intimate contact with Europe and the coast of Africa through the enterprise and energy of its adventurous sailors, battling against the elements of the sea in their tiny crafts. History is simply repeating itself in the modern port of Cochin.

To the average European traveller, Kipling has created a picture of India as a land of sacred rivers, splendid tombs, hardy Pathans, and the Taj Mahal. The traveller goes north and sees great sights, but he misses something too—the fragrant and warm cocoanut groves that fringe the coast of the Arabian Sea, where innumerable canals from the fertile hills lazily find their way to wide lagoons on which, as if in a dream, ply picturesque country boats. In the passive languor of remote Cochin also there is something to see, and it is not after all, so remote as Cochin China.

**"Oh, constable, a man has just kissed me against my will."**
**"Well, miss—let's reconstruct the crime."**

# Searchlight Across The Earth

## LIFE MORE ABUNDANTLY

BERLIN.—In the campaign to reduce "non-essential imports", that is, imports of no use to the war industries, the public is being encouraged to drink a "tea" whose main ingredients are hips and haws apple peel, and strawberry and blackberry leaves. Germany already has synthetic coffee and tobacco.

## DO YOU SPEAK CZECH?

PRAGUE.—The newspaper "Narodni Listig" has been suspended for publishing an editorial headed "Do You Speak Czech?", which was the old slogan of resistance to the Hapsburgs, voicing national hopes of renaissance.

## GUARDING THE LIFELINE

NEW YORK.—A move in the Senate has been taken to authorise purchase of all islands within 1,500 miles of the western entrance to the Panama Canal. There are about 50 in the area, and would be used for air and naval bases in a screen for the Canal.

## TURKEY'S MILITARY AIRWOMAN

LONDON.—An invitation has been issued by one of Britain's leading women pilots, Mrs. Patterson, founder of the Nat, Women's Air Reserve, to the most famous of all Turkish airwomen. This is Lieut.-Sabiha Guektchen, adopted daughter of Ataturk, who will base her squadron of six bombers flown by girl pilots, at the Chigwell Aerodrome next October.

## DOG BITES MAN

LONDON.—The "Daily Mail" has just achieved a rare triumph of journalism. In an editorial it announces: "There is a well-founded suspicion that Germany has adopted a policy of imperialist expansion."

He was conscious that trouble was brewing when he went out in the morning. When he got home that night he learned what he had done.

With tears in her eyes, his wife exclaimed: "I know you don't love me—you've forgotten my birthday again"!

But he was a very quick thinker. "Darling," he said, "I'm more sorry than I can say—but it is really your fault."

"My fault!" she exclaimed. "How can that be?"

He took her hand in his.

"How can I remember your birthday," he asked, "when there is never anything about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago?"

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs.5

For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re.1

For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2

*Can be had of:-* **All Important Drug-stores.**
BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

# Stamp Collectors' Corner

## Hungary's Patron Saint

By MURIEL NISSEN

Postage paper is one of the most popular means by which a nation pays tribute to a national hero. Sometimes, it is true, post office departments seem to go out of their way to elevate an obscure personality to stampdom's heights, just to make things hard for collectors. In the normal course of philatelic events, however, we do find lading citizens holding first rank on postage stamps. An outstanding example of gratitude paid to one individual is the amount of homage paid to Simon Bolivar on stamps of Central and South America. Taking a quick trip across the water, probably by

way of the Yankee Clipper, we find another popular stamp personality in Saint Stephen, Hungary's patron saint. While stamp portraits of him are not numerous, one of Hungary's most familiar postal emblems is the crown of St. Stephen. Now the Magyar country has added to this roster by releasing a fourteen value issue in honour of its first king and patron.

The seven low values of the series are in uniform design and present the famous Iron Crown of Saint Stephen which has always been worn on state occasions by the rulers of Hungary. It appears on the 1 filler wine-red, 2f blue-green, 4f yellow brown, 5f gray violet, 6f light green, 10f brown, and 16f violet. In a circular arrangement around the crown are the words "Sacra Corona".

The 20f bright red presents a likeness of the saint wearing the Holy Crown. The inscription reads: "Stephenus—Rex". The inscription "Patronia Hungaria" identifies the design of the 25f blue-gray as an already familiar group—the Virgin Mother with the Christ Child. The 30f red-violet pictures the Coronation Church in Budapest. A grouping of State emblems serves as a background. The Cathedral of Debrecen appears on the 32f brown together with the coat of arms of the Reformed Church of Debrecen. On the 40f blue-gray we see the Cathedral of Esztergom. Here the symbolic background is the right hand of St. Stephen uplifted against the double apostolic cross, and the arms of the Hungarian Royal house. Printed in olive-green, the 50f presents the Evangelical Church of Budapest. The Bible, a cross, grapes and wheat provide the accompanying motif here. The last design is on a 70f. rust red stamp and depicts Kassa Cathedral. The coat of arms of the Rakoozi, one of Hungary's most famous noble families, also appears.

Stephen, who was one of the greatest statesmen of history, ruled the Magyars from 997-1038, and his reign marked the establishment of the Hungarian state and the church.

### Item From Venezuela

A newcomer to philately is presented on Venezuela's new stamp. He is General Jose Ignacio paz Castillo and his likeness appears on a 10 centavos adhesive printed in bright red. Bearing the date June 28th, 1858, the stamp commemorates the founding of Venezuela's postal service.

### Forthcoming U. S. Stamp

Postmaster General James A Farley has announced the forthcoming issue of a single postage stamp to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of statehood for North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. The stamp will appear in November with a face value of three cents and will be printed in purple.

Details of design and first day sale will be announced later and we anticipate considerable discussion in postal circles before they are arranged. First day sale will probably take place simultaneously in the capitals of the four states, though the date may provide a crisis. North and South Dakota became states on November 2nd, 1889, Montana was admitted to the Union on November 8th and Washington followed on November 11th.

### Bulgarian News

Bulgaria is showing considerable philatelic activity of late. Two stamps have been released to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of postal service and a five value sports set is scheduled to appear within the next few weeks.

The commemorative consists of a 1 lev bright green stamp bearing the postal coat of arms, and a 2 leva in vermilion showing a view of the post office.

### Another Red Cross Stamp

Siam has joined the list of nations issuing stamps in honour of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Red Cross. The New realease consists of overprints on three values of the 1912 series portraying King Vijiravudh. The overprint consists of a red cross, the Siamese inscription for "75th Anniversary" and new values, which are: 5 satangs plus 5s on the old I baht satangs plus 5s on the old 1 baht value and 15s plus 5s on the 3 baht.

### Random Notes

Ecuador has released three new airmails in a common design. Picturing a plane flying over mountainous country, the adhesive appears in three values: 1 sucre brown. 2s red-purple and 5s gray.

A set of five airmails is soon to be released by Togo.

Ancther benefit set for the restoration of Orval abbey is being planned by Belgium. This will be the third stamp issue released for that purpose, the others having appeared in 1928 and 1929.

Chile's newest addition to the series of pictorial postal paper, being currently released, is a 2 pesos stamp in rose-like picturing a freighter moored at a wharf

A 400 reis stamp in blue has been issued by Brazil in honour of the centenary of the founding of the town of Santos. A view of the port, noted for its trade in coffee, appears on the stamp.

Germany has re-issued the three automobile show stamps with the overprint "Nurburgring-Rennen" in black, to honour a recent automobile event at Nurburgring.

### Stamp Teastrs

1. Where is Lake Naivasha and what stamp pictures a view of it?
2. On what stamp will you find the Aurora Borealis depicted?
3. What country was once ruled by President Nord-Alexis? You will find his portrait on a stamp of that nation.
4. What stamp pictures a very lonesome looking pine tree?
5. What would you say a Gompaw was, and on what stamp would you find one?

### Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The entrance to Ajanta Caves is philatelically portrayed on a 1937 stamp of Hyderabad (Dn.).
2. Italy, in 1936, issued a stamp picturing the state of Pan with his pipes.
3. A public bathing pavilion is pictured on a 1925 stamp of Latvia.
4. J. J. Roberts was a president of Liberia who died in 1876. The picture of a monument to his memory appears on a Liberian stamp of 1923.
5. A wood-chopper is shown on a Finnish stamp issued in 1931.

---

The proud owner of a baby car offered to take a friend into the country. So off they went at a very fair pace. After some time the friend turned to the driver.

"When do we reach the country: old man?" he asked.

"Country?" replied the other. "Why, we're in the country now."

"But hang it all," said the passenger, "All I've seen is that beastly wall on each side of us for miles."

"Wall, indeed!" said the owner. "That's the kerb."

* * * *

"My maid is to marry a bailiff."

"How exciting. I presume she met him at your house?"

---

**Teacher: "How many make a dozen?"**

**Tommy: "Twelve."**

**Teacher: "How many make a million?"**

**Tommy: "Too darned few."**


PROHIBITION! PROHIBITION ! !

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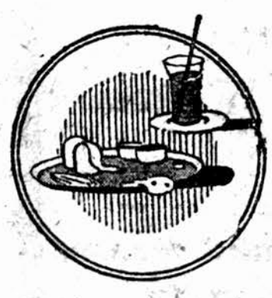


VIRKAR'S MILK has been examined many a time by Municipal Health Authorities to test its purity.

Premises No. 1.
VELANKAR HINDU HOTEL,
Girgaum Corner.

Premises No. 2.
GIRGAUM HINDU REFRESHMENT HOUSE.
Khandewadi Corner.

PLEASE STEP IN ONCE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

# MONKEYS ON EXHIBITION

tion and also he thought that the new partner might instil into Dinku more pep and vim. For what seemed an eternity to little Dinku he was all alone and then came his partner. She was a coy little lady, dainty and slim, and her beautiful brown body had a silken, sheeny coat. She answered to the name of Dinka. At first she was very shy and would not allow the little fellow to be friendly with her or to pay her any attention, repulsing all his secret, silent movements. He could see that she was fretting terribly and was always moody and listless and their mutual trouble drew little Dinku more closely towards his new friend.

His master was cruel to her in the same way he had been to Dinku and the similar systematic practice of trick-performance was gone through. Dinka was methodically drilled into her work. New acts were taught and performed, with a continual repetition which brought on precision. Dinku always winced when the dreadful bamboo whacked his partner's body, but she did not utter a sound and merely looked at the 'madari' with her wistful eyes.

As time went on, the 'madari' seemed to be prospering, for he had discarded his patchwork of rags and had also bought newer and better clothes for the two monkeys. Certainly now the little brass platter was always well filled with coins, for the joint performances were eliciting the desired interest. But, the mendicant continued to be cruel towards the animals and to starve them as was his wont.

Strange places were their theatres and stages. He took the monkeys anywhere he fancied; narrow footpaths, crowded lanes, busy thoroughfares; the open sandy beach, just everywhere. Thirsty and hungry and at times utterly sick of their existence, they pathetically followed him wherever he dragged them. At night, even rest and sleep were denied them. Their dwelling place was always hot and stuffy and very often neighbouring urchins beat them or laughed at them. Indeed, life was hard on

(Continued From Page 16)

these monkeys. They were perpetually fretting for their former happy existence, wild and free, a sight of their jungle and their home and their tribe. Oh, to leap back home! But, even if they were to recover their former freedom Dinku wondered how he and his friend could go back home. It seemed so faraway.

In addition to the solo acts of Dinku, the new joint turns consisted of the courting and the subsequent marriage of the monkeys. This always provoked great mirth, especially from the young ones. Then there was the death act of Dinka. She was pictured as the naughty, faithless wife, always fluttering about, not heeding the wants of her lord. In comes the hubby. Finds no dinner cooked for him. Pommels her. She squeals, totters and lies perfectly still. The most favourite item in the programme was the one in which Sita's abduction by Ravana was portrayed. Dinka was beautifully costumed as Sita in a green and gold bit of cloth which was draped around her little figure to give one the impression of a sari. A flower was stuck in her head. As his prisoner in Lanka, she is sad and disconsolate in Ravana's garden. Dinku would then come in, his face covered with a grotesque mask. The demon dances in front of the gentle Sita and tries to seduce her. But, she successfully keeps him away from her. Then he would again make his debut before the audience, this time as the Hanuman and save Sita from the wiles of the demon. This act, being the best, was always kept to the very last by the 'madari,' so that his platter was loaded with coins.

In time to come, the female monkey grew accustomed to Dinku's solicitude for her and trusted him. Daily and many times, they had to play-act the scene of their courtship and marriage and this naturally made Dinka accustomed to her admirer. The monkey shared his food with her: he would not eat until she had shoved some into her mouth. Now she let him caress her and make love to her. She, in fact, sought his comradeship. Thus, began the friendship of these two monkeys. Dinku caressed her and made love to her, giving joyful little grunts the while. He no longer pined for his forest home or his tribe, he no longer wanted to escape from the cruelties of his master. He forgot all his adversities in the warmth and happiness of his mate's love. The monkeys did not care if there were ribald cries or vulgar shouts from the onlookers, while they were making love to each other, so wrapped up were they in their happiness. And so, they became intimate, according to the dictates of God and the ways of Nature.

Time sped on, filling Dinku with happiness until he noticed that his little friend had become listless and apathetic. She was ill. He could see that. She could not trudge the long, daily distances with their master and much to the 'madari's' annoyance, she insisted on resting frequently on the roadside. But the mendicant had not noticed her illness, with his accustomed selfishness and cruelty, and he belaboured her. But, so forced was her walk that very often she panted hard. To Dinku she seemed to have swollen all over; her erstwhile body, dainty and slim, had become coarse and bloated.

One hot day, after a long and unsuccessful tramp, when the 'madari's' spirits were certainly not at their best, suddenly Dinka sat huddled on the road, groaning with pain. She could not move, in spite of the 'madari's merciless blows and kicks. Her agony increased. Dinku shivered with fear. He could do nothing for his mate, who became worse every moment. She was now past any torment, she was just a huddled ball, a mass of flesh. Then she lay flat on the road, gasping hard, froth on her lips. And finally she was very still. Dinku, thinking she had been play-acting, tried to coax her to obey their master. Sheer panic seized him when she gave no sign of response to his agitation. His caresses, his senseless gibbering, his tremendous concern for her, his meaningless squeals did not wake Dinka. She had died, with the fruit of her love yet unborn.

For days Dinku lived as if in a bewildered dream. He missed his mate sickeningly. His loneliness grew and his heart was once more heavy. He looked for her everywhere, at all the familiar places. Black despair seized him and again, in vain, did he long for his lost home.

Whack. Whack Whack. The dreaded bamboo lashed the little body of the terrified animal. Vituperation and foul oaths from the 'madari followed and then the came the final tirade: "You lazy, listless beast! Always dreaming and moping! But, you won't yet your lady love back. You good-for-nothing budmash, here have I put your food before you for ever so long and your lordship won't deign to touch it. I have other things to attend to than to sit and watch you dream. So eat at once what you are given or you won't get a scrap, you ugly beast!"

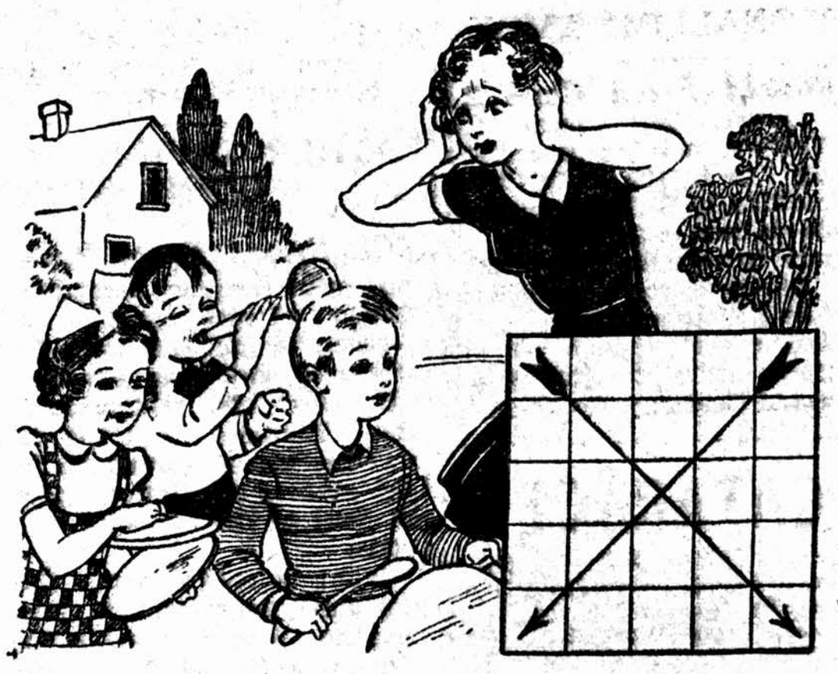
(THE END)

"That's the new Lady Secretary. We shall be seeing more of her as the season goes by."

## Numbers and Objects Can You Figure Them Out?

DO you recognize the eleven objects in this star? The numbers which accompany each picture will give you a clue, as each number stands for a letter in the name of the object. Write down the numbers from 1 to 35, and beneath each number print the letter it represents in the drawing.

For instance, if you think the topmost object is a cat, 4 would be C, 15 would be A, and 20 would be T. You will observe that some of the numbers are used several times. This helps you to guess the names of the objects, as a number stands for the same letter every time it is used. When you have found letters for all the 35 numbers, the assembled letters will spell a proverb. What is the proverb?



## Solve This Criss-Cross Puzzle

WHAT is Mrs. Surburbs getting so excited about? It seems she wanted something this afternoon and got the direct opposite. What these things are you can discover by filling the horizontal rows of the square with letters spelling the words defined below. Then the letters in the "arrow" rows will spell the names of what Mrs. Surburbs wanted most and what she wanted least.

1. A female monarch.
2. A teacher.
3. To practice the art of typography.
4. A flower.
5. A number.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

## From Brush to Tree

CAN you solve this doublet: Go from BUSH to TREE with only six intermediate links.

Answer: BUSH; bust; best; beet; feet; fret; free; TREE.

## ENGLAND IS NOT DEGENERATING

*(Continued From Page 4)*

Britain is paying now, for instance, in the difficulties she is experiencing with Russia, for the threat that faces her from Franco's Spain and from Hitler's Czecho-Slovakia, not to mention (though not unkindly) the trouble from the Irish Republican Army . . perhaps also the trouble in Palestine and . in India? It is, as the Archbishop of Canterbury said recently in a moving broadcast, indeed true that a country has its faults as much as any human being, but that it is not therefore less dear to its people. And how dear it may be is seen perhaps best of all when danger threatens.

### Truth Breaks Forth At Last

In recent months I have slowly been learning the meaning of patriotism from the England that has been rousing herself in the face of great provocations and terrible dangers. Slowly, too slowly at first, the truth began to break forth like a bud breaking forth—pushing forward in gentleness against the frost and gales and the long heavy slumber of winter. The truth. And what a winter it had been! Slowly at first the truth peeped out like a tiny bud—slowly the divisions, the factions, the whirlpool of party dust-flying began to die down like a storm that has exhausted itself. What was the truth? That you cannot run away from a principle, that you cannot escape the honouring of bonds—this was the truth. What principle, what bonds? Moral principles, moral bonds. The peace of Europe, peace between nations anywhere in the world is first and last a moral problem. How else can that moral problem be grappled except by standing fast for moral principles? Politicians might betray that moral principle that the League Covenant set out to defend for the peace of the world. The people have to bring their politicians back to this principle. And the people of England have done this as you may witness to-day in the noble and historic speech made by Lord Halifax at the dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

## NATIONALISM AMOK

*(Continued From Page 2)*

fessed followers so to speak or act. There is nothing in Christ's teaching or in the early Christian tradition to authorise such an attitude to war. If we feel it necessary to repudiate the teaching of Christ as to non-violence, let us be honest and open in our repudiation, even though we do not go so far as the rulers of Russia and Germany. Speaking for myself, I would say that in 1914 it was borne in upon me that I could not in Christ's name bless war. War is of the Devil, not of Christ."

"What, then, ought a Christian to do under threat of war? He should in the first place hold fast to his faith in the power of God. Whatever force may achieve for a time, goodness will in the end win because it is of God. The Christian will say that in international affairs diplomacy cannot be too generous. Honest dealing may be betrayed, but in the end it will by its own inherent strength prove victorious. As Christians we must bear steady witness to these facts. On their certainty we must base our own inward peace.

"It is, of course, horrible to see armed strength destroying freedom and to realise how much suffering is caused by racial hatred and nationalist ambition. But the present crisis in world affairs has arisen very rapidly and may easily pass away with equal rapidity. whole nations do not suddenly become evil. Sooner or later, if just grievances are met and if genuine friendliness is shown, the vast mass of men in every nation who desire peace will be able to make their desires prevail. So it is for Christian everywhere to avoid denunciation or recrimination.

### Advice To "C. O.s"

"But while resolute in our distrust of force, we who profess to be Christians must show ourselves good citizens, ready to bear our share of national burdens and to co-operate in all that makes for the welfare of our fellow-men. We cannot stand aside from civilian action on the plea that it makes for military strength. Such a plea would justify a refusal to pay taxes, and must be rejected. We must be as ready as others to face danger and endure hardship. In the last war conscientious objectors were badly treated because they were thought to be cowardly shrikers, and it is especially important that Christian pacifists should not appear at the present time to stand aloof in an attitude of sullen superiority. They ought to be as eager as any to lessen the hardship and suffering which war would bring. In particular, they ought to join in efforts designed to protect women and children, as also the sick and aged, should war come," Dr. Barnes concluded. —"Manchester Guardian."

## FATHER DIVINE GOING STRONG

*(Continued From Page 4)*

movement does not recognize distinction of race, creed or colour —began to join the flock. Growth increased with each passing year. "Heavens" and "extensions," as the followers call the various meeting places, sprung up in cities all over the United States and in most of the countries of Europe.

What is unique about this astonishing movement is that it has no formal organization—no administrative staff, nothing except Father Divine and his staff of secretaries.

The most careful scrutiny by a half dozen official agencies supports the Father's contention that he owns nothing. All of his far-flung properties are purchased, owned and operated by groups of followers who seem spontaneously to fill each need as it arises within the movement.

Nobody, least of all Father Divine, can estimate the number of disciples. Certainly most of them are drawn from the underprivileged coloured people of this country. The disciples estimate the number of white followers as between 25 and 50 per cent of the total, but the outside observer making a round of the Father's establishments would put the figure at about 10 per cent.

**NEW YORK THE CENTRE**

The properties which are wholly owned or leased by followers and exclusively given over to the uses of the movement are almost all situated within the Greater New York area and States adjacent to New York. In the South, the Middle West and on the West Coast the movement flourishes chiefly in the homes of individuals, who band together for meetings and for readings of the Father's messages.

There has been much speculation over the extent and sources of the movement's wealth. The financial success of the movement when measured against the economic principles taught by Father Divine will hopelessly confounded the materialistic-minded inquirer. He professes to despise money, he urges his disciples to abhor it, he constantly adjures them to spend what they have, for the benefit of humanity.

He accounts for the huge financial investment represented in the Ulster County properties by explaining simply that his followers, inspired by his message of love and peace and the godly life, are moved to invest their savings, whether large or small, in such land and buildings as strike their fancy and seem fit for the communal life which characterizes the movement. They band together in sufficient numbers to make each individual's contribution relatively small. Each shares in the expense of the upkeep.

**GIFTS FROM WEALTHY**

Persons close to the Father will concede that on some occasions wealthy followers, some of them white, have contributed large sums of money to the various enterprises; the widow of a former wealthy West Coast lumber man is reported to be among those who have liberally endowed the movement, and one of her sons is an active worker in behalf of the Father.

Father Divine's professed aim is to bring the "Kingdom of Heaven" to men on this earth. He tells his followers constantly that Heaven is right here if they will but realize it. He exhorts them to lead the moral life, to promote peace, to live in harmony and love with their fellow-men; to dismiss from their minds any thought of distinctions between peoples as to class, race, creed. He does not believe in smoking or drinking because, he says, they waste the body and mind. He forbids the reading of newspapers because these, he holds, employ false concepts; for instance, his own press never uses the word "Negro" or "white," and when quoting articles in which these words are used always translates them "so-and-so."

His followers worship him as God. In answer to the question recently: "Your followers do not call you a God-like man or a godly man, they call you God?" he replied to this interviewer: "Unadulterated!"

He explained that he considers himself one with the Divine Spirit and therefore his words are divinely inspired and his actions those of omnipotence. He further explained, however, that he believes that his state of divinity is conceivably attainable by others, although he knew of "competitors in the Universal Mind Substance where I am."

## BET OF £12,000 ON ONE HORSE

*(Continued From Page 2)*

you £6,000 each way on in such a way that nobody will know."

Mr. Parker added that he would put £3,000 each way "in the street" and explained that he had a fleet of young men on cycles who went off with locked satchels and got the money on with street bookmakers in various towns. He said he would get the rest divided among a number of other bookmakers—about £7,000.

Only £6,000 would really be on, because some of the money would come back through the "blowers."

Mr. Mason gave Mr. Parker a cheque for £6,000. Mr. Parker said, "In order that you can get back your 'blower' money you must come to the course, stand up beside me and you will see how the horse will go up in the betting. I'll tell you the exact amount I get back from the 'blowers' and credit you with it."

The horse did start at a lower price and, just before the "off" Parker put up the price so that any one laying £6,000 stood to win £30,000.

**THE HORSE LOST.**

Mr. Parker said at the "off", "Mason, all we have got back is £250 and not the £1,000 I had hoped." The horse lost.

Mr. Mason was called on to make good the £12,000 by paying another £6,000. "Either this was dishonest with Parker pretending he paid the money away when he really did not, because he thought it safer to keep the bet himself, or he never said he was going to pay it away at all," counsel said.

"His case is: "I was a bookmaker. It was a bet between you and me and I never told you anything else or misled you in any way."

Mr. Mason, in evidence, said his business was in the City and it was only recently that he had taken to betting.

Mr. Norman Birkett (cross-examining): Would you recognise yourself under the title of a "mug"?—In connection with racing, yes.

Mr. Mason agreed that he had a wide business experience and was connected with ventures which involved dealings with millions.

Mr. Birkett: Who was the owner of Another Greek?—I was.

Did it run in your name?—No.

Why not?—Because the man who acted for me acted as my racing manager.

Is it within your knowledge that the rules of racing prescribe that no horse shall be run except in the name of the owner?—Yes.

Why did you break it?—For convenience.

If you lost a big bet I suggest it is nothing for you to break it off? —You have no right to say that.

**SOLD FOR £60**

Mr. Mason said that Another Greek was sold for £60 after the race. It cost him £1,500.

Mr. Birkett: Did you own a horse called Royal Shot?

Mr. Mason: Yes.

In whose name did it run?—Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Norman Birkett submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. "My point is that there was no evidence that the representations were false," he said.

Lord Hewart said he agreed with Mr. Birkett.

He entered judgment for Mr. Mason on the claim, with costs, and for Messrs. Parker and Mr. Stein on the counter-claim, with costs.—"News Chronicle."

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# "DOWRIES" FOR MEN

## Proposed Advance Of Pay To Marrying Civil Servants

**The payment of fratuities on marriage to men employed in the Civil Service as well as to women is advocated by Mr. A. O'Donnell, secretary of the Manchester branch of the Union of Post Office Workers, in the "Post".**

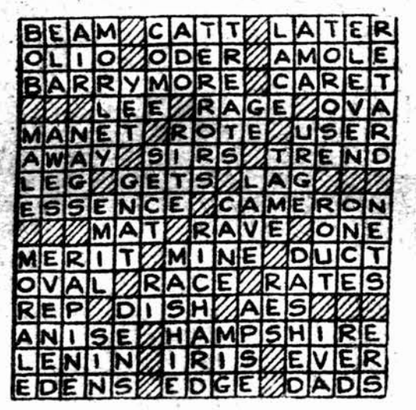
Women have to leave the service on marriage, but get a gratuity related in amount to their years of service. Mr. O'Donnell bases his claim on the comparatively low wage of the Civil Service employee in the early years of his employment. Unlike the worker in many other industries he does not reach his maximum wage until after a long period. Mr. O'Donnell suggests that the gratuity should be repaid by instalments when the man reaches his maximum wage and is better able to afford it. "Let male officers," he says, "be granted on marriage an 'advance' against their accrued and accruing pension earnings—an advance of their 'deferred pay'—and let it be refunded by deductions from pay in later years.....'

"Its great merit is that it will avert the hardship and the struggle of the early years of marriage; it will free our young married men and their wives from debt and anxiety and worry, and permit them to live in some comfort and enjoy those years. The refundment would be made when the man's financial position is much better, and it can be spread over a period that will make the burden relatively light. It is useless to object "on principle" to "advances". Our young men have to have advances to-day, but they get them from the hire-purchase dealer and the credit trader, and pay dearly for the "accommodation." An advance from the Treasury against the "collateral" of accrued and accuring pension earnings would be different matter."

Mr. O'Donnell says the question is being taken up among Civil Service employees, and that more is bound to be heard of it in the near future.

## SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

**MUTILATED MULTIPLICATION:** Every number multiplied by 5 gives a product ending in either 0 or 5. Thus, the last figure in the fourth line is either 0 or 5. Then, the figure directly above it in the third line must be either a 6 or a 1. Multiplying 345 by the digits from 1 to 9, we find that only 8 will give a product having 6 in the next to the last place, and only 7 will give a 1 in that position. If 8 is the final digit of the multiplier, the third line will be 2760 and the next to the last digit of the fourth line must be 0. There is no single figure, however, by which 345 can be multiplied to give a product ending in 60, so 8 must be elminated. Using 7 as the final digit of the multiplier, the third line reads 2415. Now, we need a 3 as the next to the last digit of the fourth line, and this can be obtained by making the first digit of the multiplier, 3. Hence the example reads: 345 x 37 is 12,765.




**Criss-Cross Puzzle:** The words in the "arrow" rows are QUIET and NOISE. In the horizontal rows the words are: Queen, Tutor, Print, Aster, Eight.

**Making a Home Run:** STAR, Arid, Idea, Each, Chin, Ifto, Took, Okra, Rare, REST, Stem, Emit, Itch, Char, Army, Myth, This, Isle, LEAF, Afar, Area, Eave, Veal, Alto, Toad, Adze, Zero, ROSE, Seal, Also, Sofa, Faro, Rope, Peri, Rite, Test.

**Question of Quarts:** The required measures are 1 quart, 3 quart, 9 quart, and 27 quart.

**Spelling Bee:** The words that were misspelled are: Address, Friend, Dialect, Finesse, Separate, Pantomime, Rhythm, Sentence, Symptom, Wednesday.

**Numbers and Objects:** The proverb is: "Good words cost nothing, but are worth much." The names of the objects are: Dog, Heart, Bow, Rings, Drum, Swan, Comb, Boot, Tub, Match, Horn.

**Poetic Pamela:** The missing words are: Brace, Let, Bracelet.

# LIPTON'S IOU FOR £10,000

Mr. R. G. Nicholson, an engineer, of the Swan Hotel, Tames Ditton, five years ago, sued the executors of Sir Thomas Lipton for £10,000 in respect of an IOU.

After a week's hearing judgment was given for the executors. In the following year Mr. Nicholson went to the Court of Appeal, which ordered a retrial.

The case accordingly came before Mr. Justice Cassels in the King's Bench Division.

Mr. Eric Sachs, K.C., for Mr. Nicholson, said the IOU was signed by Sir Thomas Lipton on September 17, 1927, in order that it might be produced, if necessary, to the executors of Sir Thomas after his death.

There were occasions when Mr. Nicholson, who was a personal friend, rendered Sir Thomas services of a confidential nature.

**"KIND HEART—HARD HEAD."**

One was in 1913, when Lipton, Ltd., were involved in the "Canteen scandal," and another between 1924 and 1927 when, after a series of negotiations, Sir John Ferguson, then general manager of Lloyds Bank, replaced Sir Thomas when he went out of Lipton's.

During these two periods Mr. Nicholson was told by Sir Thomas that if he would do this or do that he would get £10,000 promised him earlier.

Sir Thomas, counsel remarked, was a man with a kind heart and a hard head and there were a number of occasions when the hard head won and when promises made were not kept.

Sir Thomas was a millionaire with a powerful personality and an unusual character. He never seemed to have put his trust in any one man.

The hearing was adjourned.—"News Chronicle."

## LONDON TO INDIA OVERLAND BY CAR

*(Continued From Page 1)*

Hungarian capital and one of Europe's most beautiful cities. Buda is old and Pest is modern. Budapest is the pleasure resort of the wealthy and well-to-do. It is romantic and picturesque. Margaret Island, in midstream is a recreation centre. In Budapest while my friends were away from the hotel, the editor of "Pesti Hirlap," Mr. Siklossy, called at the hotel and took me in his car to the residence of Mr. Julius Kornis, the ex-president of the Hungarian Parliament. We talked about India and Hungary as we lunched together.

Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital and Sofia, Bulgarian capital, possess a peculiar charm of their own. Throughout the European continent living is comparatively cheaper, but petrol is dearer than in England. Except in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the roads throughout are smooth and perfect. We had no trouble whatever with our second-hand Buick Car, 1937 model, 30 h.p. We have the full camp equipment, but we couldn't camp in Europe.

Only two of us, I and Mr. Shaha, can drive. This journey will be a test of the capacity of our endurance. Ignorance of the languages of the different countries was a great hindrance. Often we had to express by figures and signs. Everywhere in Europe in every village, town and city, through which we passed, we attracted enormous crowds of people. Sometimes, the whole population of a village turned out. In towns and cities, often traffic was blocked and police had some difficulty in dispersing the gathering.

The press in all the important towns took keen interest in us.

Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, these agricultural countries resemble India in many ways. Their villages are exactly like those of ours, sometimes worse than ours. The lot of the poor and innocent-looking peasants and labourers is no better than that of our semi-starving millions. As the race for armaments becomes faster and faster the crushing burden on the backs of these unfortunate people, become heavier and heavier. Many of these peasants and labourers, live in dark, dinzy, dirty little huts, unfit for human habitation. There is no joy in life for them.

### *England And Europe—A Contrast*

Between England and the European continent, there is not simply the channel of difference, but an ocean of difference. While the English are cold and phlegmatic in their temperament and haughty and arrogant in their behaviour, particularly towards Indians, the continental people are jovial sociable, loquacious, friendly and amiable. They know more about India and her culture than any ordinary Englishman. They have great respect for the national leaders and the Indian people. We were welcomed with open hands and warm hearts, everywhere on the Continent. Colour bar still exists in England Many Eastern students experience painful difficulty in finding suitable accommodation. Often they are bluntly told that they have no place with the English. The life of many Indian students in London is a long miserable and painful tale.

Europe is feverishly preparing for a war. The race for armaments has been started with great speed. Suspicion, mutual hatred and distrust are growing rapidly. large and powerful nations have no respect for the Independence of the small nations. All the small countries in Europe dislike and despite England, but dread Germany. Fear of aggression and the threat of impending war hangs over their heads and haunts their memories. Everything is unsettled and uncertain. Europe continue to live in an abnormal state of physical and moral mobilization, in the fear—haunted twilight zone, between war and peace.

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# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"WAS her martial trouble in compatibility?"

"No, just the first two syllables."

* * * *

"POOR old dad", cooed the eight-year-old child, as she stroked his bald head. "No waves for you; you're all beach."

* * * *

"THEY tell me Smith has a very wide circle of friends."

"Perfectly true! They can't keep far enough away from him."

* * * *

"BACHELOR Uncle: "How old is the baby?"

Proud Father: "Six months".

Bachelor Uncle: "Talk yet?"

Proud Father: "No, not yet."

Bachelor Uncle: "Boy, eh?"

* * * *

"PAPA," said the young son, "what is the difference between a statesman and politician?"

"A statesman, my son, wants to do something for his country. A politician wants his country to do something for him."

* * * *

I don't mind a man with a red-blooded kick.
At a real or fancied wrong;
I can stand for a guy with a grouch, if he's quick,
To drop it when joy comes along.

I've praise for the fellow who says what he thinks
Though his thoughts may not fit in with mine.
But spare me from having to mix with the ginks
Who go through the world with a whine.

* * * *

IT was the fifth time that the boy had been before the Bench on a charge of poaching.

"Do you realize", said the magistrate to the boy's father, "that this boy of yours is always appearing before me? Why don't you show him the right way?"

"I've shown him the right way", complained the father. "But the young ass still gets caught."

* * * *

"HERE, boy," said a fussy man to a sleepy-looking lad who was lounging at the entrance to a large boarding house", where does Mr. Smythe live?"

"I'll show you sir", said the lad, and he started to climb the stairs. Up six flights he went, with the visitor following breathlessly. Finally he paused at an open door.

"This is where Mr. Smythe lives", he announced.

"He doesn't seem to be home", remarked the visitor, peering into the room.

"No", replied the boy. "He was standing at the entrance as we came in!'

THE wife arrived home breathlessly after a day of shopping. "Look, darling", she said to her husband happily, "I've got one of those new hats without a crown, and a dress without a back, and shoes without toecaps".

"Well, what about it?" grunted her husband. "Look at this new suit of mine—it has pockets without money!"

* * * *

STOUT Lancashire Matron to (young shops assistant): "I want some urker lace to trim a baby's bonnet."

Young Shop Assistant: "Urker"?

Stout Lancashire Matron: 'Yes,

Young Shop Assistant (enjoying herself): "You mean ecru?"

Stout Lancashire Matron (with spirit): "I mean what I say—urker. Now fetch it, and when I want to learn to talk fancy I've a wireless of me own."

* * * *

THE costermonger smiled happily at the thought that his donkey was enjoying a free feed.

"You're a good little girl to be so kind to a dumb friend", he said. "But who gave you those carrots?"

The good little girl also smiled happily.

"I took them from the back of your barrow", she said, simply.

TRAMP—I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you were very kind to poor chaps like me.

Householder—Oh, they said so did they?

Tramp—Yes, sir: that's why I came.

Householder—Are you going back the same way?

Tramp—Yes, sir,

Householder—Then in that case will you be good enough to contradict this rumour?

* * * *

"HAVE you any explanation for wandering about at this time of night?" asked the policeman of the man he met in the street. As the man was walking unsteadily, perhaps he needn't have asked.

"Look here, offsher", replied the man, "if I had an explashun, I'd have gone home to the wife hoursh ago."

* * * *

JONES "Good evening, old chap. Thought I'd drop in and see you about that overcoat you borrowed from me last week."

Brown: "I'm sorry, old man, but I lent it to a friend of mine. Were you wanting it?"

Jones: "Well, not for myself, but the chap I borrowed it from says the owner wants it."

HOUSEWIFE (to grocer): "Good morning, Mr. Jones. Please send me out one three-pound can of porter-house steak, medium, a two-pound can of mashed potatoes, two cans of fresh, crisp celery sprouts, five small cans of noiseless tomato soup, one can of ripe olives, two cans of fresh asparagus tips, five cans of incidental side dishes and four cans of fresh apple pie, cut. And by the way, Mr. Jones, please include in this order one new can opener. The last one you sent me is about worn out."

* * * *

THE meal came to an end and the well fed diners settled down to listen to the speech of the guest of honour."

The latter rose, and for fifteen minutes his voice filled the room.

"After partaking of such an excellent meal", he went on. "I feel that if I had eaten any more I would have been unable to speak."

"Bring, him another sandwich", came a drowsy voice from the rear of the hall.

* * * *

MAN in Swimming—Are you quite sure there are no crocodiles about here?

Negro on Shore—Yas, sah. De sharks done scare 'em away, sah.

# Our Humorist At Large

"HOME CABBY..... ANYBODY'S HOME"

"Oh, Mary, I don't think you'd better wear that, er—jewellery when you serve dinner to-night."

"Lor, Mum. It ain't as valuable as all that. But thanks for the tip."

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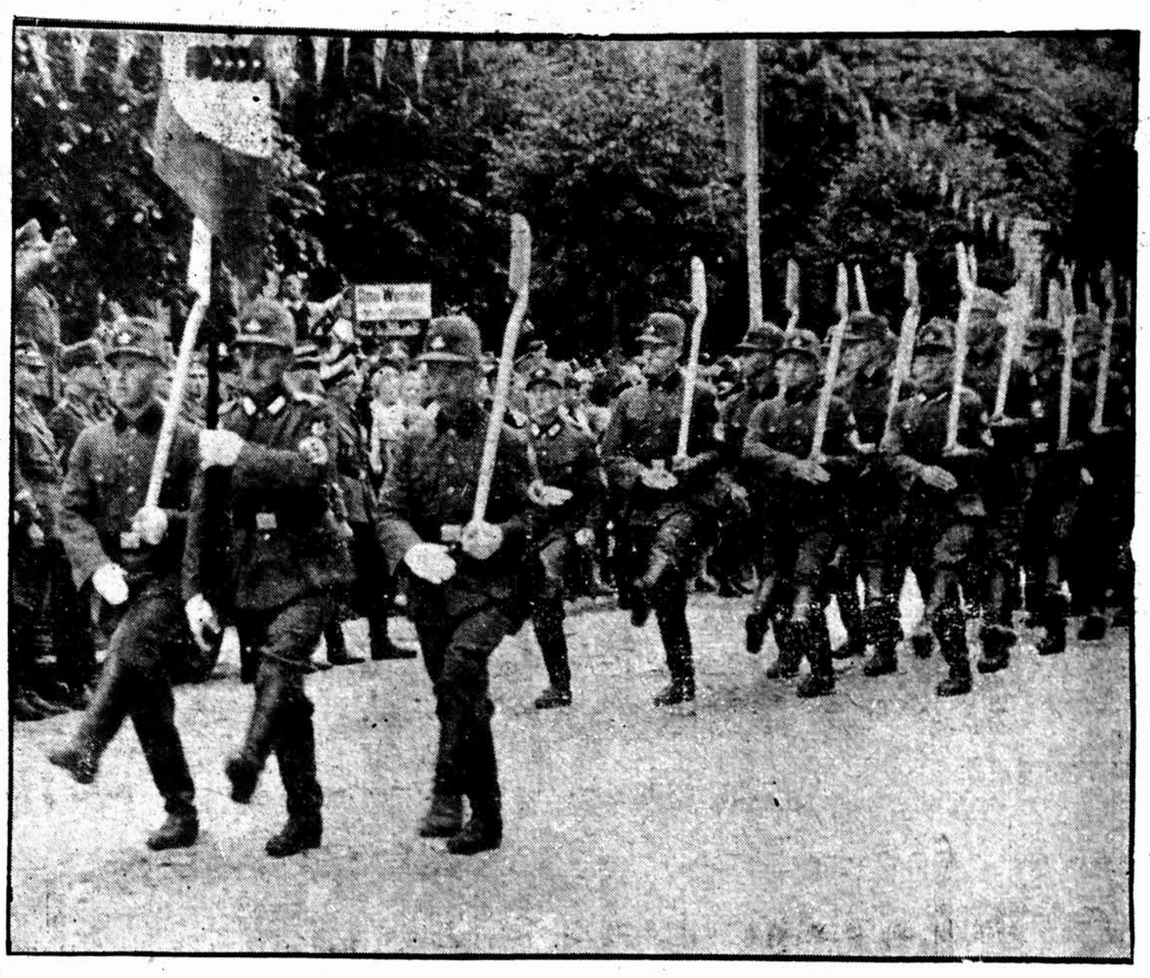
Si Mohammad, Sultan of Morocco, is welcomed by French officials at Chateau de Champs, near Paris.

The pagan rites of Druids, priests of Ancient Britain, were recalled when 500 gathered at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, at sunrise on Midsummer morning.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland inspects guard of honour on her arrival at Stadskanaal on 22nd June.

Exiled King Zog of Albania arrives in Warsaw with Queen Geraldine and one of his sisters.



Herr Forster, Danzig Nazi Leader, takes the salute as the local Labour Corps members, carrying spades, goosestep by at Oliva.

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